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62,43
**MINNESOTA
SNOWFLAKE**

Plant Patent No. 538

The lovely blossoms of this outstanding new Mockorange are pictured, but it is impossible to reproduce their pure white native beauty. They are very double, and when fully open several layers of petals are in display. The season of flowering is late June and early July. The large, dark green leaves have a robust texture, and, unlike other Mockoranges, the foliage extends over the lower branches. The shrub is thoroughly hardy, extremely vigorous and long-lived. At maturity it may reach a height of 8 feet, but by trimming it can be kept smaller. It is useful for screen, tall border and specimen plantings. Minnesota Snowflake is undoubtedly the most valuable shrub introduction of recent years.

18 to 24 inches . . Each \$1.25
2 to 3 feet . . Each \$1.50
3 to 4 feet . . Each \$2.00

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

*Spring
1949*

J. V. Bailey Nurseries

Phone LaSalle 9744

ST. PAUL 6, MINNESOTA

Bailey's Guarantee

1. We guarantee our stock to be true to name. If it should prove otherwise, we shall replace it free or refund the amount paid.
2. We guarantee our stock to be of high quality, to have been properly handled, and to reach you in prime condition for planting. Examine it carefully upon arrival; if you are not satisfied, return it at once and we shall replace it or refund your money.
3. Under reasonable conditions our stock should grow. If it fails to grow, we shall replace it at one-half the original price, providing you notify us before October 1, 1949 and include one-half the original purchase price with your letter.
4. We guarantee to do our utmost to give you satisfaction; however, it is agreed that the original purchase price shall be the maximum damages allowed.

Bailey's High Quality

The J. V. Bailey Nurseries have enjoyed a successful nursery business for over 40 years. It is recognized that this success has resulted from the maintenance of high quality stock and service. In order to continue to give you ever higher quality stock and service you are assured that Bailey's staff is constantly alert to recognize and adopt improved methods and the best of the new plant introductions. The State Nursery Inspectors carefully examine our stock and a Certificate of Inspection accompanies each order.

Selection of Stock

Bailey's catalog is not merely a list of plant varieties for sale, it is Bailey's recommendation to their customers. Every effort is made to make the catalog a helpful and dependable guide to your planting needs. Consequently, the catalog does not list all of the varieties available at the nurseries. If you cannot find a variety that you desire please ask for it. Bailey's will send it to you or tell you where you can get it.

Terms of Sale

Payment in full should accompany all orders. Money orders, checks or bank drafts are the most convenient means of making payments. If you send cash inclose it in heavy paper and **register your letter.**

Payment of one-fourth the purchase price in advance and C. O. D. for the balance is acceptable. Please remember that it costs you extra because the Post Office and Express Company make an additional charge for C. O. D. shipments.

All stock is priced f.o.b. St. Paul or at the nursery, unless otherwise stated.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Order Early

Place your order early. The early order has the advantage of being filled while the stock is still complete. Season after season the large demand has taken an unpredictable course and exhausted certain varieties by **March 15.** Play safe and get your order to us before this date. Please specify substitutions that may be made where items are equally acceptable to you, especially on late orders.

Customers Welcome

The office of J. V. Bailey Nurseries is located immediately east of U. S. Highway 61 where it crosses the south boundary of the St. Paul city limits. Customers are welcome to come and select their own stock. Office hours: Open week days until 5:00 PM, week days and Sundays during April and May until 6:00 PM.

Shipment

Many of the smaller items can be shipped by parcel post at less expense than by express. Include 10% for packing and postage if parcel post is desired. Trees over 4 feet in height cannot be sent by mail. Shelter belt trees are shipped prepaid.

Care of Nursery Stock

The package containing the nursery stock should be opened in the shade and out of the wind as soon as it is received. The roots should be watered and covered immediately. The roots should be heeled into the ground and watered thoroughly if the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant. If the weather is cold the package may be stored in a cool but frost proof basement.

FREE! Planting Guide

The 16 page booklet "How to Plant" is sent free with each order. It explains in a clear and simple manner how all kinds of nursery stock should be planted. You can follow the well illustrated booklet with confidence even though you have never planted before.

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J. V. Bailey Nurseries, St. Paul 6, Minnesota

Plant Bailey's Northern Grown Apple Trees

BUY HARDY STOCK

Bailey's Apple trees are three years old and of varieties found to be best suited to conditions in the north central states. The trees are grafted on roots grown especially to give you the hardy stock that is needed in this region. Experience has shown that they will withstand severe cold and extended drouth.

ONE TREE OR AN ORCHARD

Plant an Apple tree in your home landscape. It will not only provide shade but beauty and fruit as well.

A good supply of trees is available for orchardists. Bailey's recommend that you make the most efficient use of your soil by spacing the permanent trees in your orchard approximately 30 feet apart with temporary "filler" trees in the center of each square. In this way you can plant 96 trees to the acre, 48 permanent trees and 48 slow growing but early bearing "fillers" such as Haralson or Duchess. Fillers can be removed before they crowd the permanent trees.



Minnetonka Beauty in Fifth Year

MINNETONKA BEAUTY

Plant Patent No. 474

Minnetonka Beauty Apple trees are now available in quantity. As soon as Bailey's became aware of the superb qualities of **Minnetonka Beauty** special attention was given to propagation of the tree in numbers. Sufficient trees are now thought to be on hand to meet the demands of customers.

Minnetonka Beauty is an Apple with such exceptional qualities that we do not hesitate to recommend it to every fruit grower in the north-central states. Plant at least a few of these trees and observe their quality close at hand.



Minnetonka
Beauty
"An Early Bearer"

Quality of Fruit. Excellent, has dessert quality equal to the famous Delicious Apple.

Color of Fruit. An attractive bright red over yellow.

Size of Fruit. Medium.

Season. Ripens September 20th to 30th.

Keeping Qualities. An excellent keeper, keeping into spring under average storage conditions.

Hardiness. Very hardy. The original tree, which is not in an especially favorable location, is thrifty and bears regularly.

Of **Minnetonka Beauty**, Prof. W. H. Alderman of the University of Minnesota says:

"The **Minnetonka Beauty** is a late winter Apple of rather exceptional dessert quality and an excellent keeper. It is above medium in size, attractively colored, red over yellow, with firm but tender flesh. It rates excellent in quality. The original tree, although not growing under the most favorable conditions, appears to be vigorous and productive, and has been an annual bearer. The young trees under better cultural conditions are making an excellent growth and are producing fruit this year at a very early age. The productiveness, high quality and long keeping ability of this variety, as it is grown by the originator, make it appear to be an Apple of considerable promise for this region."

Minnetonka Beauty was originated by Mr. I. E. Soderlund on his farm at Excelsior, Minnesota. **Minnetonka Beauty** was awarded Plant Patent No. 474 and Bailey's have purchased the exclusive patent rights from Mr. Soderlund. Propagation is not entrusted to anyone except under license.

MINNETONKA BEAUTY PRICES

	1-4	5-9	10-49
	Each	Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. . .	\$1.70	\$1.60	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft. . .	1.45	1.35	1.25

Enjoy Fresh Apples in Summer, Fall and Winter

SUMMER APPLES

Beacon. This early Apple was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The solid, bright red fruit ripens with or a few days after Duchess. You will find it good for dessert and culinary use. It is one of the better keepers among the early varieties, keeping about four weeks in an ordinary basement. It has proven to be a heavy annual cropper in Bailey's trial orchards. The tree is hardy, of vigorous growing qualities and produces far to the north. Commercial orchardists like this Apple because of its high color, dependable bearing habits, early season, excellent quality and good handling properties.

Duchess. An old and proven summer variety of good quality. It is especially favored for sauce and pies. The yellow fruit is overlaid with attractive red stripes. The tree is hardy and productive. It is almost immune to Apple cedar rust disease.

Yellow Transparent. Another old favorite early Apple. The yellow-green fruit has a tart flavor ideally suited to taste for eating and cooking. The tree is very hardy and productive. It is almost immune to Apple cedar rust disease.



Minjon
"A Minnesota Jonathan"

FALL APPLES

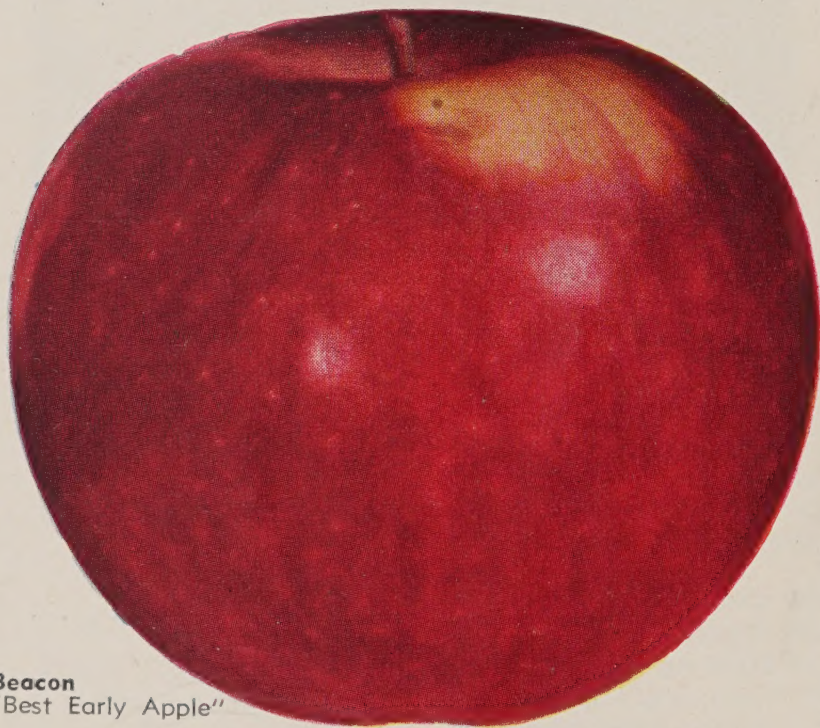
Minjon. Here is another fine Apple from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The brilliant red fruit ripens soon after Wealthy. This Apple has the appearance, quality and usefulness of the famous Jonathan, but it ripens earlier and is much hardier. It is an abundant bearer and produces far to the north. It is good for eating and very good for pies, sauce and baking. Its season of use extends from mid-September to mid-December.

Redwell. If you like Wealthy you will like Redwell. The important features of this late fall Apple are regular annual crops, bright, solid red color, even distribution of fruit and ability to hang to the tree. The Apples are good for dessert, pies and sauce.

Wealthy. You will recognize this as an Apple that has stood up well through the years. Wealthy has undoubtedly made more money for commercial growers in the north-central states than any other variety. It is still Bailey's leading Apple of the fall season. The beautiful red fruit is medium to large in size. The fruit ripens early in September and keeps to Christmas, and is excellent for canning, baking, dessert, pies and jelly.

Minnesota No. 978. This introduction from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm is a very regular annual bearer, and the fruit clings until solid red. It ripens immediately after Wealthy but keeps a little longer. The dessert quality is good, and it is excellent for cooking.

McIntosh. An old accepted variety from Ontario, Canada, that produces a solid, bright red Apple, unusually high in quality for eating. The fruit ripens in October and keeps until mid-winter.



Beacon
"Best Early Apple"



Wealthy
"Bailey's Leading Fall Apple"

PRICES ON APPLE TREES (unless otherwise priced)

	1-4	5-9	10-49	50 up
	Each	Each	Each	Each
5 to 7 feet ...	\$1.40	\$1.30	\$1.25	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet ...	1.15	1.05	.95	.75
3 to 4 feet ...	.85	.75	.65	.60

WINTER APPLES

Fireside. You will find this large, long-keeping Apple to be one of the highest quality varieties ever developed at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The Apples are colored with an attractive red over yellow. The rich, almost sweet flavor is considered by many as superior to Delicious. The flesh is crisp, firm and juicy, and it does not develop the bland dryness near the end of the season characteristic of some highly flavored Apples. The fruit ripens in October, hangs well in winds, and keeps to April. The tree is large, very vigorous, hardy and consistent in bearing.

Haralson. This variety is now recognized as the most popular and reliable Apple grown for the home or commercial use in the north-central states. It is Bailey's leading Apple of the winter season. The tree produces heavy crops, and it tends to bear early. It is strongly branched and does not break down under heavy loads. The attractive red fruit is medium size. You will find it excellent for cooking. The season extends from November to mid-April.

Minnetonka Beauty. (See page 3.)



Victory
"The Salad
Apple"

Northwestern Greening. This is the most popular green Apple grown in the north-central states. The tree is large, vigorous, annual bearing and resistant to fire blight and cedar rust. The fruit is very large, round and of an attractive greenish yellow color. The Apples hang well in high winds. It is of good quality for pies, sauce and baking. It keeps until May or later.

Prairie Spy. You will find that the rigid requirements for a successful Apple in the north-central states are easily fulfilled by Prairie Spy. This outstanding variety was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The fruit is large and of a bright red color. It has a mild, pleasant flavor and its quality for eating fresh and cooking is excellent. It will keep until May. The tree is vigorous, hardy and very productive.

Victory. You will be greatly pleased with Victory if you like McIntosh. It resembles McIntosh but is of better color, less likely to drop, superior in dessert and cooking qualities, keeps at least a month longer and is hardier. The medium size fruit has a short, non-puncture stem, an advantage in packing. It keeps until March. The fine aromatic qualities make it a favorite for dessert and salads. It is especially desirable in salads because the flesh has a slow rate of darkening.



Haralson
"A Proven Leader"

PRICES OF FIRESIDE, MINJON, REDWELL and MINNESOTA No. 978

	1-4	5-9	10-49	50 up
	Each	Each	Each	Each
5 to 7 feet	\$1.65	\$1.55	\$1.45	\$1.25
4 to 5 feet	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.15	1.05	.95	.80

CRAB APPLES

Chestnut. Here is a large-sized (2 inches or more) Crab Apple with unusual quality for dessert and pickles. Its yellowish orange color is attractively marked with red. It has a spicy flavor and will keep about two months. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive.

Dolgo. Dolgo, Bailey's leading Crab Apple, is generally recognized as the most popular jelly Crab. The small oval fruits ripen in midseason. The tree is very hardy and productive. You will be delighted with it as an ornamental, either in flower or when laden with fiery red fruits. (See page 12).

Sweet Russet. The ripe fruit is large and very sweet, tasting much like a Pear. It is yellowish green mottled with russet and is good for sauce and pickles.

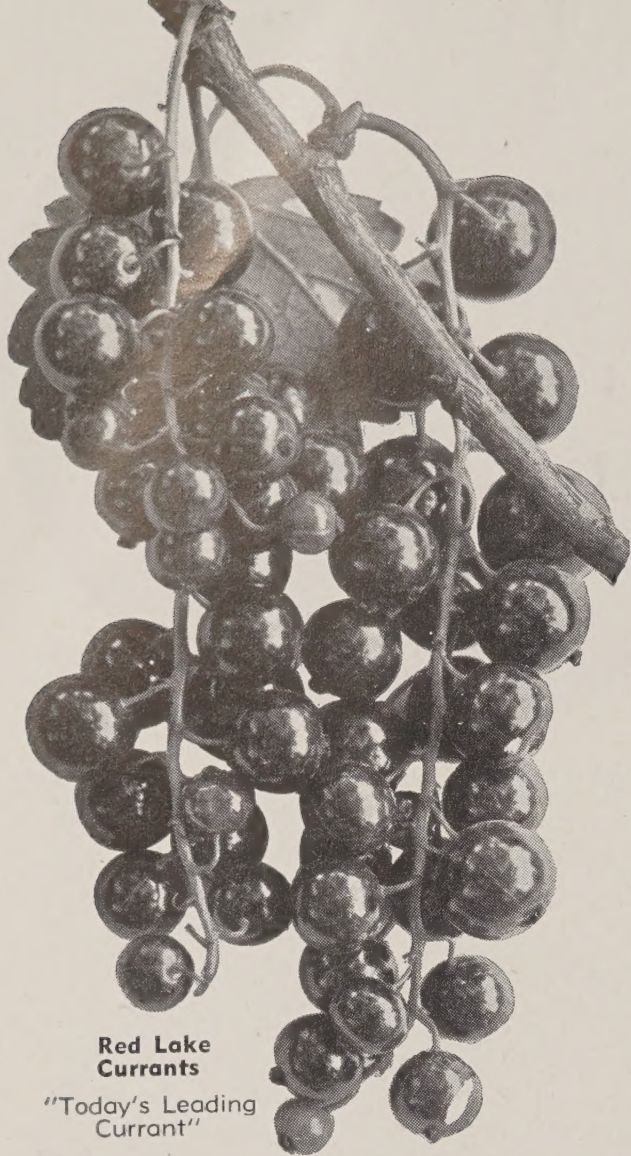
Whitney. Old favorite regarded as one of the best Crab Apples for eating and pickling. Ripening in August, the large red fruit has mildly flavored, juicy flesh. The narrow, upright tree is productive and hardy.

PRICES ON CRAB APPLES

	1-4	5-9	10-49
	Each	Each	Each
5 to 7 feet	\$1.40	\$1.30	\$1.25
4 to 5 feet	1.15	1.05	.95
3 to 4 feet .....	.85	.75	.65



Dolgo



Red Lake Currants

"Today's Leading Currant"

RED LAKE CURRANT

Grow this fine Currant from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. You will find it the most popular Currant for home and market use. The clear, bright red berry is very large and is borne in well filled clusters on long stems. The fruit is easily picked and the yields are high. The season of ripening is late. The berries are excellent for jelly. Five bushes will keep the average family in Currants for jelly. The bush is an upright, vigorous grower.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10
2-year heavy	\$0.60	\$2.65	\$4.90
1-year heavy	.45	2.00	3.50



Pixwell Gooseberries
"Picks Well"

Concord Grapes

GOOSEBERRIES

Pixwell. This Gooseberry comes from North Dakota. The berries are light red when ripe and of medium size. The variety is very productive and the berries are easily picked because of the long stems.

	Each	Per 5
2-year heavy	\$0.90	\$4.00

GRAPES

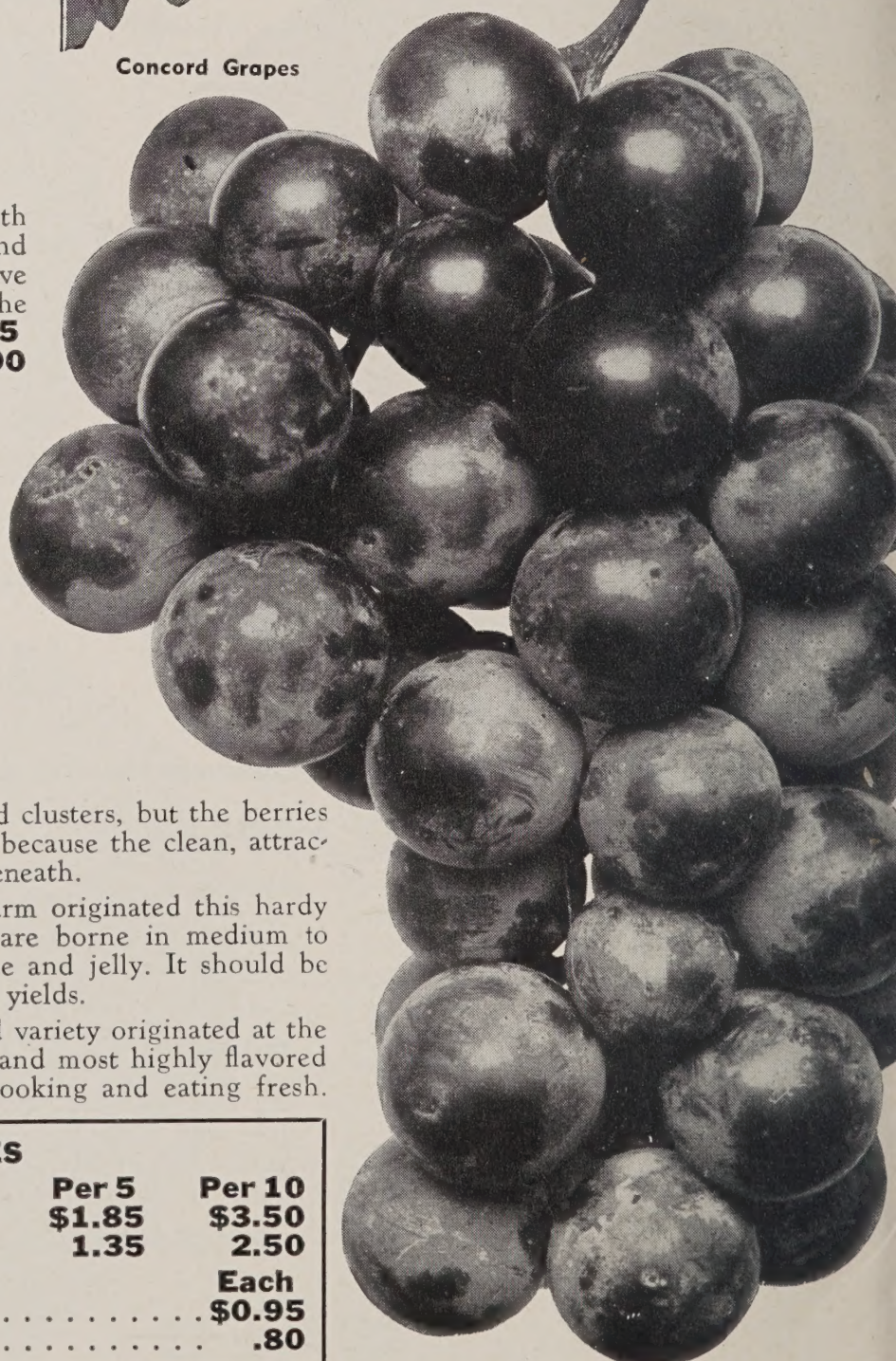
Beta. Here is an old and well known Grape. It is vigorous and hardy; well suited to the north-central states. You will not find it necessary to provide protection for it in winter. The blue-black Grapes are fine for jelly and juice; perhaps a little too sour for some to enjoy fresh.

Concord. This old variety is probably the most popular and most widely grown Grape in the United States. The berries are blue-black, sweet and borne in large clusters.

Moonbeam. This "white" Grape with a mild and sweet flavor is borne in medium sized clusters, but the berries are large. It is an excellent ornamental variety because the clean, attractive leaves are dark green above and silvery beneath.

Blue Jay. The Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm originated this hardy and vigorous variety. The blue-black berries are borne in medium to large sized clusters and are very good for juice and jelly. It should be planted with another variety to obtain the best yields.

Red Amber. This very productive, amber-red variety originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The sweetest and most highly flavored of the hardy Grapes. Quality very good for cooking and eating fresh.



PRICES OF GRAPES

Beta, Concord	Each	Per 5	Per 10
2-year heavy	\$0.40	\$1.85	\$3.50
1-year heavy	.30	1.35	2.50
Red Amber, Moonbeam, Blue Jay	Each		
2-year heavy	\$0.95		
1-year heavy	.80		

BAILEY'S SELECT PEARS

Heavy
Yields
Delicious
Fruit

Parker
"Bailey's
Best"



PRICES ON PEARS

	1-4	5-9	10 up
	Each	Each	Each
5 to 7 ft.	\$1.95	\$1.85	\$1.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.70	1.60	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.45	1.35	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.20	1.10	1.00

Why not plant some Pear trees along with your other orchard trees? They will require but little additional attention, for their pruning, spraying and other cultural requirements are similar to those of Apple trees. Two trees planted near enough to permit cross-pollinization will produce more heavily than if planted alone.

You will want hardy stock in the north-central states. Bailey's Pears are all budded or grafted on roots known to be hardy in this climate.

Bantam. Here is another fine fruit tree from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The fruit is small in size, but the tree is early bearing and very productive. The Pears are greenish yellow with a bronze blush. They ripen early and are of very good quality for canning or eating fresh. The tree has proven to be very hardy and very resistant to fire blight.

Mendel. Mendel may well be included in a selected list of fruit varieties for the home orchard. The fruit is yellow and russet in color, above medium size, tender and juicy. The flavor is pleasant and the quality is very good for eating fresh and canning. This Pear ripens late and should be stored three weeks after picking to permit proper ripening. They will keep until mid-November. The tree is hardy and productive.

Minnesota No. 4. This is a Pear of the Bantam class. The color is yellow and the flesh is firm, crisp and juicy. The fruit is exceptionally good for sauce and canning; they will keep about four weeks. The tree is hardy, very productive and very resistant to fire blight.

Parker. This is Bailey's leading Pear. It was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The fruit is greenish yellow with an attractive blush. The size is medium to large. The Pears ripen in mid-season and keep about three weeks. The quality is very good for eating and canning.

Large, Juicy

HYBRID CHERRIES

For the Northern Gardener

These Hybrid Cherries meet the northern gardener's requirements for a fully hardy fruit with the flavor of sweet Cherries. They are actually Hybrids resulting from the crossing of a Plum with a Cherry. They yield heavily and the harvest is not reduced by birds as is frequently the case with true Cherries. They are excellent for canning and eating fresh.

The trees may be planted as close together as eight feet. They can be grown as a shrub, thus making it easy to pick the fruit. You will be able to take fruit from nearly all trees the year following planting in the orchard.

Oka. Many consider Oka to possess the best quality fruit of any Cherry-Plum cross. The large (about one inch in diameter) fruit ripens to a dark purple. It is the first of the Hybrid Cherries to ripen. The firm, red flesh is sweet and juicy. You will find them very good for cooking and eating fresh from your own garden.

Opata. Opata is probably the hardiest and most productive of the Hybrid Cherries. The fruit is purple when ripe. The greenish yellow flesh is sweet and juicy. Its quality for eating is good, but it does not lend itself well to cooking.

Sapa. This is the most popular and probably the best of the Hybrid Cherries. The fruit is dull red-dish purple. The skin is thin and the pits are small. The wine-red flesh is sweet and juicy. The quality is good for eating and excellent for juice, canning, jams and preserves. The trees are small but very productive. They should be grown as shrubs.



Oka "The Best Hybrid Cherry"

Include a Pollenizer

These Cherries will not fruit without a pollenizer. Compass has been found to be an excellent variety for pollinizing. Plant at least one with each small planting and one to each 10 trees in large plantings.

Compass. This variety is indispensable as a pollenizer for Cherries of the Cherry-Plum group. It is early to fruit, bearing in the second year. The small, attractive red fruits are useful for sauce and preserves. The tree is very hardy and productive.

PRICES OF HYBRID CHERRIES

	1-4 Each	5-9 Each	10-49 Each	50 up Each
4 to 6 feet . .	\$1.65	\$1.55	\$1.45	\$1.25
3 to 4 feet . .	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.10
2 to 3 feet . .	1.30	1.20	1.10	.90

BUSH CHERRY

Nanking. The small, bright red fruits are borne in abundance along the branches. They have a pleasant flavor, intermediate between sour and sweet Cherries. The quality is good for dessert and cooking. The profusion of pink flowers and brightly colored fruit make this Cherry an attractive ornamental shrub. The bushes may reach a height of 5 to 7 feet.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$1.35

SOUR CHERRY

Early Richmond. This is a popular pie Cherry, and probably the hardiest of them all. The bright red fruit is of medium size and is borne in great quantities. They are excellent for canning and pie.

	Each
5 to 7 feet	\$2.25
4 to 6 feet	1.75



Nanking Bush Cherry

Bailey's HYBRID PLUMS

Select Varieties for a Long Season

Few fruits have been improved as much in recent years as have the Plums. The trees bear younger and more heavily. The fruit is of better quality. Bailey's Plums are grafted on native roots in order to give you trees that will withstand extreme conditions. The following varieties have been especially selected to give you a choice of outstanding Plums throughout a long season.

PRICES OF HYBRID PLUMS

	1-4 Each	5-9 Each	10 up Each
5 to 7 feet	\$1.85	\$1.80	\$1.75
4 to 5 feet	1.65	1.60	1.55
3 to 4 feet	1.50	1.45	1.40

EARLY

La Crescent. The Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm originated this fine Plum. It is of the finest quality for home use, but it is thought to bruise too easily to merit production for the market. The fruit is below medium in size. The color is clear yellow with a slight blush. It is freestone. The tree is hardy and vigorous.



Underwood

Underwood. Here is another origination of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It is Bailey's leading Plum and probably the most widely grown variety in the north-central states. The rich, attractive red fruits are medium large with smooth, satin-like skin. The quality is very good, especially for jam and preserves. The tree is hardy, vigorous and long-lived.

MID-SEASON

Kaga. See Plum pollenizers on this page.

South Dakota No. 27. See Plum pollenizers on this page.

Superior. After thorough testing, this outstanding new Hybrid Plum was appropriately named Superior. It was originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. The tree comes into bearing early and produces heavily. The bright red fruit is very large. The quality is good for dessert, jelly, jam and preserves. The tree is not reliably hardy in northern Minnesota. It has a strong tendency to be resistant to brown rot.

Waneta. This very productive variety has been described as "Prof. Hansen's Masterpiece". It is not uncommon for Waneta to produce four bushels of fruit in its fourth year. The red fruit is large in size. It ripens in late midseason.



Ember

LATE

Elliott. This very heavy and reliable cropper produces large, bright red Plums that are fine for dessert and jelly. Small pit; nearly freestone. Tree is very hardy.

Ember. Many consider this variety the best Hybrid Plum. The large fruits are yellow with a red blush. They hang well to the tree after ripening, and keep three to four weeks after harvesting. This vigorous and hardy tree is another originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

POLLENIZERS FOR HYBRID PLUMS

In order to get good yields it is essential to include one or two pollenizing Plums with plantings of Hybrid Plums.

Kaga. Although this variety is recommended as a pollenizer it is well worth growing for its fruit. The red fruit is below medium in size. The quality is good for eating and cooking. Tree is hardy and productive.

South Dakota No. 27. This pollenizer also produces Plums of good quality for eating or canning. The large fruit is red in color.



Superior

EUROPEAN BLUE PLUM

Mount Royal. The search for a European Blue Plum, hardy enough to withstand the climate of the north-central states, has resulted in satisfaction with Mount Royal. It is apparently self-fertile and very productive. Fruit deep blue with an attractive bloom. Excellent for eating and canning.

	Each
4 to 5 feet	\$1.85
3 to 4 feet	1.65



Latham

*Enjoy the
Delightful
Flavor of*
RASPBERRIES
*From Your
Own Garden*

RED RASPBERRIES

Chief. This variety is one of the earliest to ripen, about one week earlier than Latham. The berries are of medium size and bright red when ripe. The plant is hardy, productive and resistant to drouth and mosaic. Winter protection is desirable only in climates similar to that of the northern one-third of Minnesota.

Indian Summer. Grow this variety and enjoy two crops of Raspberries each year. The first crop is ready to pick in early summer, the heavy fall crop begins in mid-September and continues until destroyed by frost. The berries are medium red in color. The plants are vigorous, upright, hardy and healthy. Winter protection is desirable.

Latham. Here is the most popular and most widely grown Raspberry in America. The very large size and glossy red color of the berries attract premium prices. The plant is vigorous, hardy and productive. Winter protection is desirable only in climates similar to that over the northern one-half of Minnesota.

**PRICES OF RED RASPBERRIES
(Strong Plants, No. 1)**

	12	25	50	100	1000
Chief	\$1.85	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$11.00	\$70.00
Indian Summer ...	2.00	3.85	7.25	13.00	
Latham	1.85	3.50	6.50	11.00	70.00

Raspberries are at their best in the north-central states. Plant your own and forget about the expense and difficulty of buying them on the market. They may be set out in the spring or fall. The plants should be 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and at a distance of 6 to 7 feet between rows.

Raspberries produce big yields and sure profits. Returns of as high as \$400.00 to \$800.00 per acre have been realized in a single year.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. The jet-black berries are medium size, firm, sweet and almost seedless. The quality is excellent. The plant is the hardiest of the black Raspberries and it is a dependable, heavy cropper. It is an old variety that has stood up through the years, but it must be planted in a sheltered location and protected in winter.

BLACK RASPBERRY PRICES

12	25	50	100
\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00

BLACKBERRY

Alfred. The berries of this variety are very large, frequently reaching a length of 1½ inches. They are jet-black, sweet and juicy. Winter protection is desirable.

BLACKBERRY PRICES

12	25	50	100
\$2.00	\$3.15	\$5.40	\$9.50



Cumberland

Bailey's

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

Your garden season begins earlier when you grow Asparagus. The spears break through the soil in early spring and are ready to eat long before other fresh vegetables. As the first fresh vegetable it "hits the spot," and it is excellent for canning and freezing.

Asparagus is easy to grow. The plants are set in a trench so that the tops are 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the soil. The trenches should be 3 to 4 feet apart, and there are 2 feet between plants in the trenches. Spring plantings are generally the most successful. The plants are covered with about one inch of soil, and as they grow, soil is worked in around them. Asparagus is not harvested during the year in which it is planted. In the second year the spears may be cut over a period of about two weeks. During the third summer it should not be cut after the first of June, and for the best continued yields it should never be harvested after mid-June.

Mary Washington. Here is probably the finest Asparagus grown. An indication of its high quality is the fact that it is preferred by gardeners who raise Asparagus for the market. The stalks are of very large size yet tender and of delicious flavor. The yield is high, and the roots continue to produce over a long season. It is more resistant to rust than other varieties.

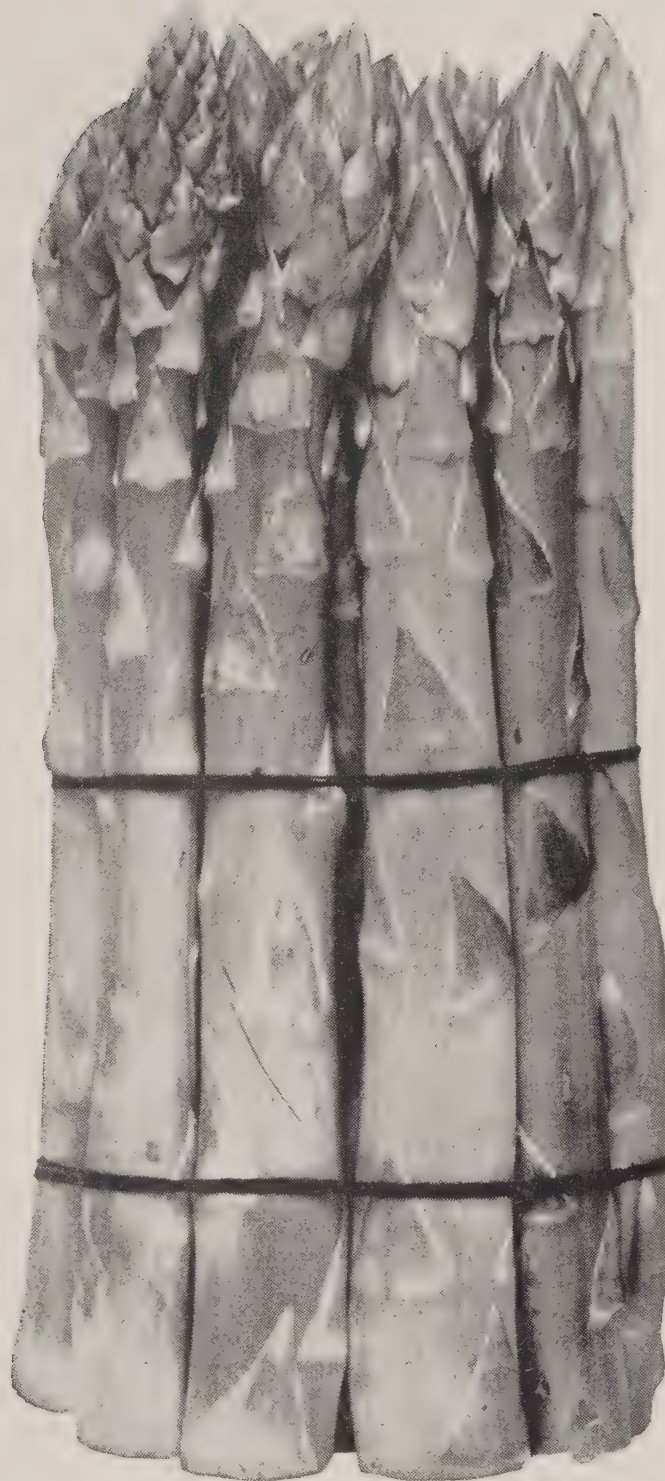
Paradise. This recent introduction is doing very well. Many consider it to be of better quality than Mary Washington. The stalks are very large, tender and of fine flavor. It resists rust and yields heavily.

PRICES OF ASPARAGUS

	25	50	100	1000
Strong plants . .	\$1.45	\$2.35	\$3.75	\$30.00



MacDonald
"The Giant Sized Rhubarb"



Mary Washington
"The Market Gardeners Choice"

RHUBARB

A planting of Rhubarb will provide for sauce and pies over many years. Plant the roots with the eye just below the ground and with a spacing of 3 to 4 feet each way. They should be harvested only lightly the second year, but in the third year the stalks may be used heavily.

MacDonald. You will recognize MacDonald as the finest of the large-stalked varieties of Rhubarb. It is a heavy producer of large but sweet and brittle stalks. The bright red of the stalks becomes a rich pink in sauce and pies.

Ruby. If you prefer smaller stalks than those of MacDonald you will want to grow Ruby. It yields heavily. The bright red color is excellent for coloring sauce and pies.

Canada Red. This variety cannot be surpassed for color. It is the reddest of all Rhubarbs. It is hardy and yields heavily.

PRICES OF RHUBARB

	Each	Per 5
MacDonald	\$0.60	\$2.75
Ruby . . . . .	.60	2.75
Canada Red . . . . .	.80	3.50



Dolgo Crab "For Beauty and Fruit"

FLOWERING CRABS

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering. Here is a new variation of the old Prairie Crab. The fragrant, pink flowers resemble miniature Roses. The tree is oval in shape and attains a spread of about 10 feet and a height of 15 feet.

Crab, Dolgo. This is an especially valuable Crab because it is equally attractive when in flower or when laden with its abundant, brilliant red fruits. The fruit may be used for jelly or eaten fresh. (See Bailey's Crab Apples, page 5).

Crab, Hopa. Beautiful deep red blossoms distinguish the Hopa Crab from other Crabs. Many consider it the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs. The foliage is dark green with a red cast. The small red fruits remain on the tree until autumn. The tree is half-round in shape, growing to a spread of 15 feet and a height of 20 feet.

Crab, Red Silver. The attractive foliage of this Crab is cut-leaved, maroon-red above and silver beneath. The fruit is a bright red. Height of 25 to 30 feet.

PRICES OF FLOWERING CRABS

	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'
Bechtel's	\$1.50			
Dolgo			1.15	1.40
Hopa		1.50	2.00	2.50
Red Silver	1.15	1.50	2.00	2.50

SHADE and

Bring beauty and comfort to your home landscape by wise selection and placement of trees. Trees are the backbone of nearly all landscape plantings. When planning your order give careful consideration to these important uses of trees:

1. To provide **shade** in the desired locations on the lawn and buildings, at different times of the day.
2. To **frame** the home and its views.
3. To provide a **background** for gardens and buildings.
4. To **screen** undesirable views.
5. To **protect** from cold winter winds. (See Bailey's Special Shelter Belt Offer, pages 15-18).
6. To provide **color** in flower, foliage or fruit.

SHADE TREES

(Prices on page 14.)

Apple. Apple trees make good shade trees. They have beauty and fragrance in blossom and fine fruit in season. (See pages 3 to 5).

Ash, Green (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*). This Ash has much to recommend it as a shade tree. It is fast-growing, long-lived, drouth resistant and relatively free of disease and insect problems. In fall the rich green foliage becomes an attractive yellow. Height 60 feet, spread 40 to 50 feet.



Mountain Ash "Colorful in Late Summer"

Ash, Mountain (*Sorbus americana*). The Mountain Ash is an attractive ornamental, especially in late summer when it is covered with clusters of red berries. Height 35 feet, spread 25 feet.

FLOWERING TREES

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping (*Betula pendula gracilis*). The drooping branches found in this form bring gracefulness to the Birch. The finely cut leaves become an attractive clear yellow in autumn while the showy white bark provides color throughout the year. This tree is most effectively shown in group plantings. Height 30 to 40 feet, spread 25 feet.

Birch, Paper (*Betula papyrifera*). Many people know this eye-catching native tree as White Birch or Canoe Birch. The branches arch gently to an open crown. The white bark and the clear yellow leaves in fall provide showy colors. It is most effectively planted when in clumps against a background of Evergreens. Height 60 feet, spread 30 feet.

Elm, American (*Ulmus americana*). Everyone knows this tree as one of our grandest native shade trees. Height 80 to 100 feet, spread 50 to 80 feet.

Elm, Lake City. This is a grafted form of the American Elm. It is distinguished by symmetrical form and rich foliage. Many show a preference for this Elm where it can be seen for comparison with the American Elm.



Schwedler Maple "Colorful in Summer"

Maple, Schwedler (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). The leaves are an attractive red throughout the summer. It is best used as a specimen and should have full sunlight for greatest coloration. Height 40 to 50 feet, spread 30 feet.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch
"Colorful in All Seasons"

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). Hackberry shows a remarkable tolerance to a wide variety of soil and moisture conditions. It grows rapidly but is tough and strongly branched. Height 60 to 70 feet, spread 50 feet.

Linden (*Tilia americana*). This handsome shade tree is also known as the Basswood. The branching is compact and the crown is oval. It is hardy and grows rapidly. Soon after the leaves have formed it bears clusters of small but fragrant white and cream-colored flowers. Height 75 feet, spread 50 to 60 feet.

Maple, Crimson King (*Acer platanoides schwedleri nigra*). (Plant Patent No. 735.) This beautiful ornamental is a form of the Schwedler Maple that was selected in Europe for its brilliant crimson leaves. The color is retained throughout the summer.

Maple, Silver (*Acer saccharinum*). Here is a quick growing Maple that reaches a large size. The leaves are pale green above and silvery beneath. Height 75 to 100 feet, spread 50 to 60 feet.

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharum*). This Maple has an oval shape with a symmetrically rounded crown. It will grow under various conditions. In fall the leaves turn from a bright green to showy reds and yellows. Height 80 feet, spread 40 to 50 feet.



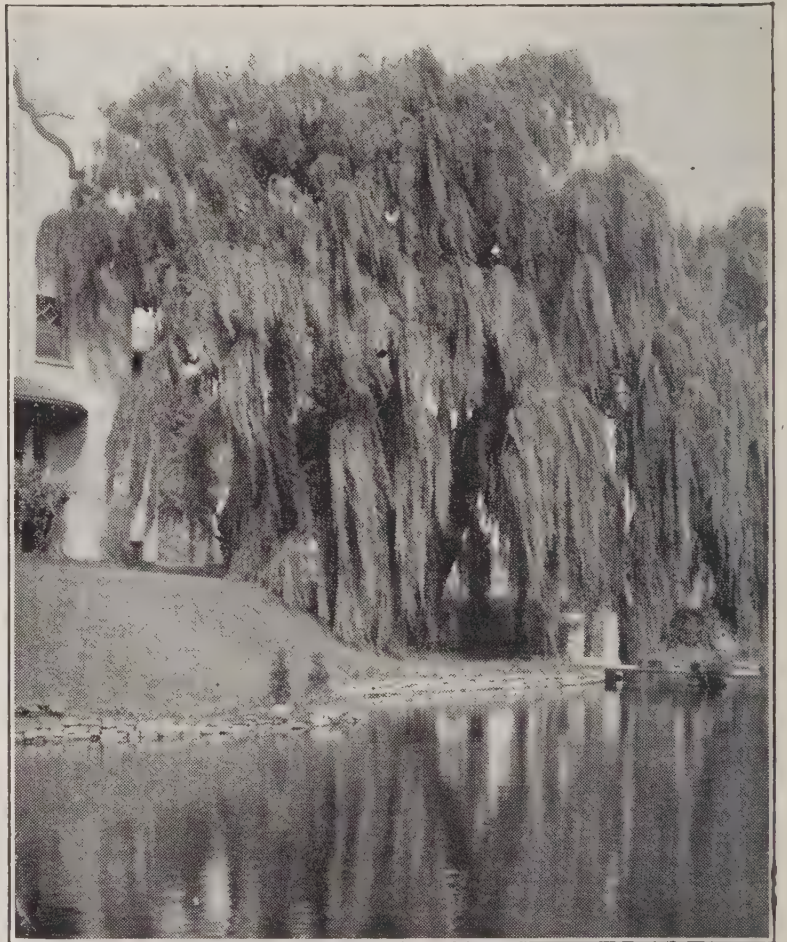
Lombardy Poplar

Shade Trees—Continued

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*). Everyone is familiar with the tall, slender form of the Lombardy Poplar. It is quick growing and may be used effectively to contain a view of some point of interest or to screen an undesirable view. Height 60 feet, spread 6 to 8 feet. Also listed on page 18 in smaller sizes.

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*). Under desirable conditions this native tree is capable of fairly rapid growth. It offers shade, edible nuts and valuable wood. Height 75 to 100 feet, spread 50 to 60 feet.

Willow, Niobe Weeping (*Salix niobe*). This quick growing tree is considered to be the best of the Weeping Willows. The golden twigs are colorful throughout the year. Height 40 feet, spread 20 feet.



Niobe Weeping Willow

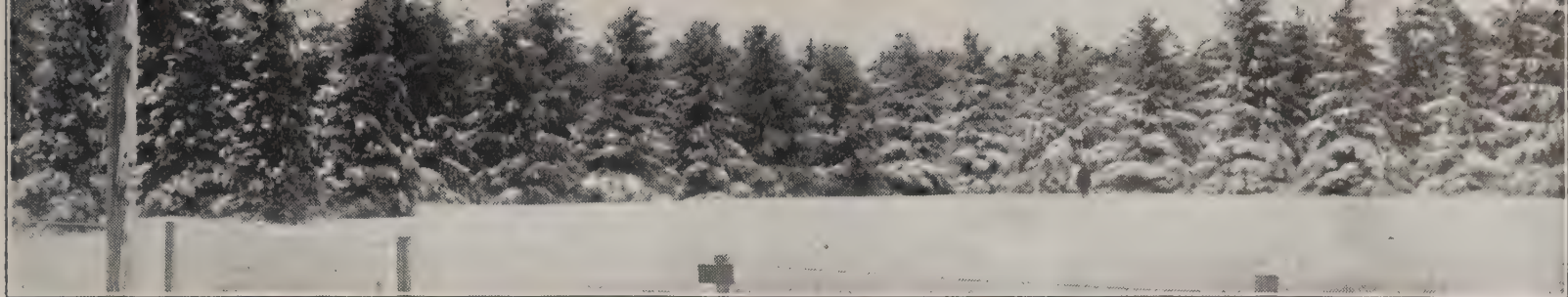
Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). The most suitable native Oak for landscape planting is this Pin Oak. The leaves take on beautiful deep red colors in the autumn. Height 70 feet, spread 40 to 50 feet.

Poplar, Bolleana (*Populus alba bolleana*). If you want a tree with the Lombardy habit of growth but with more color you will be pleased with the Bolleana Poplar. In summer the leaves are glossy green above and silvery white beneath, and in autumn they become a showy yellow. The bark is an attractive green. Height 60 feet, spread 6 to 8 feet.

PRICES OF SHADE TREES

* Large sizes are listed according to the diameter of the trunk.

	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'	6-8'	8-10'	1 1/2"*	2"*	2 1/2"*
Ash, Green		\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.60	\$4.25		
Ash, Mountain	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00			
Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping	2.50	3.00	3.75	5.50				
Birch, White	1.00	1.50	1.75					
Elm, American		.80	1.00	1.50	2.60	4.25	5.75	7.50
Elm, Lake City				1.50	2.60	4.25	5.75	7.50
Hackberry						4.25	5.75	7.50
Linden				3.00	4.00		5.75	
Maple, Schwedler								
(unbranched, 6-7' \$3.00)			4.00	5.50	7.50			
Maple, Crimson King								
(unbranched, 6-7' \$5.50)								
Maple, Silver or Soft		.80	1.00	1.50	2.00			
Maple, Sugar			3.50	4.50				
Poplar, Bolleana	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50			
Poplar, Lombardy		.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.50		
Walnut, Black				3.00				
Willow, Niobe Weeping		1.25	1.75	2.75	4.00	5.00		



Colorado Blue Spruce as Seen From Sheltered Farm Home

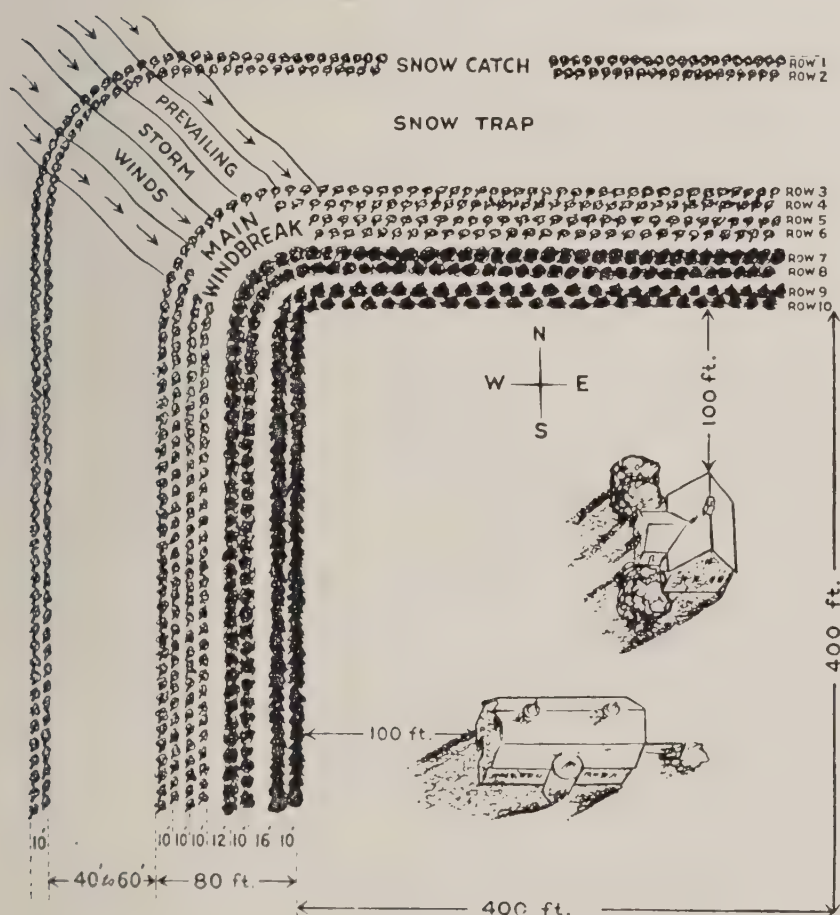
Bailey's FARMSTEAD SHELTER BELT

Plant your farmstead shelter belt now and enjoy its many benefits that much sooner. A carefully planted shelter belt will make the farmstead more beautiful and more comfortable. Experts report that a good shelter belt will reduce the force of a 30 mile wind to 5 or 6 miles around the farm buildings. The effective area of protection may be estimated at 6 to 8 times the height of the trees.

The shelter belt yields measurable benefits:

1. Fuel costs are reduced as much as one-third.
2. Ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubs and flowers are more easily grown when sheltered.
3. Walks, drives and yard are protected from drifting snow.
4. Livestock requires less food to maintain body temperature; more food is available for production.
5. Song birds and game birds are attracted.

STANDARD SHELTER BELT PLAN (Recommended by the University of Minnesota)



Rows 1 and 2. Siberian Pea Tree, Russian Olive, Honey-suckle, Laurel Leaf Willow, Arborvitae or Juniper.

Rows 3 and 5. Niobe Willow, Golden Willow, Lombardy Poplar or Chinese Elm.

Rows 4 and 6. Green Ash, American Elm or Silver Maple.

Rows 7 and 8. Ponderosa Pine, Jack Pine, Norway Pine or White Pine.

Rows 9 and 10. Colorado Blue Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Fir, Arborvitae or Juniper.

A good shelter belt will not only make your farmstead more comfortable and more productive; it will also make it more valuable to a buyer if you should sell.

Halfway measures will not provide an effective shelter belt. The plan recommended here has been proven by trial since 1926 and is considered to be standard in Minnesota.

SPACING

All trees and shrubs planted in the shelter belt should be staggered to fill up the gaps and thereby to more effectively check the wind. The spacing between rows is shown in the plan. These distances may be extended by 2 to 4 feet in the main windbreak (rows 3 to 10) if space is available. The trees or shrubs used in the snow catch (rows 1 and 2) should be planted 4 feet apart in the row; all other trees should be planted 6 feet apart in the row. The trees in rows 3 and 5 may be cut and used for fuel or posts whenever they begin to crowd the more hardy, long-lived trees in rows 4 and 6.

NUMBER TO ORDER

The spacing of the trees and shrubs is standard, so the number will depend on the length of shelter belt needed to give your farmstead adequate protection. You will find it desirable to add 10 per cent to your estimates. These extra trees and shrubs can be planted in some convenient place for subsequent use in making replacements.

ORDER EARLY

The best time for planting the shelter belt is early spring just after the frost goes out of the ground. Place your order early in the winter, so that shipment can be made at the best possible time for planting. This will also give greater assurance that your order will be filled.

SMALL TREES BEST

Small trees are less expensive, easier to ship and much easier to handle than larger trees.

HANDLING and PLANTING TIPS

1. Water plants in the packages as soon as you pick them up.
2. "Heel-in" plants until you are ready to plant.
3. Carry plants for planting in a pail half full of water.
4. Dig only as many plants as can be planted in one hour.
5. Do not allow the roots to dry.
6. Dig holes large enough to permit the roots to spread out in a normal manner.

SHELTER BELT T

Bailey's shelter belt stock is especially selected for this type of planting. The small sizes are favored because they save you time, money and effort. All the plants are from hardy stock and have strong, well developed root systems.

SHELTER BELT EVERGREENS

Evergreens are essential to a good shelter belt planting. They may be used alone if the site does not permit establishment of the standard shelter belt. Considerable protection can be obtained from a three-row planting of Evergreens with Fir or Spruce on the outside row, Pine in the center row, and Spruce on the inside row. They should be spaced as recommended for Evergreens in the standard plan. In plantings of less than three rows, the effectiveness is greatly reduced when a tree dies. More rows are preferred.

SEEDLINGS OR TRANSPLANTS

Seedlings are offered for those who wish to reduce the cost of the shelter belt or to have replacement stock on hand. Seedlings should be set out in the

garden for at least two years before being used in the shelter belt. They can be planted close together (from 4 to 8 inches). Shading is not necessary. Transplants are ready for planting in the permanent shelter belt. They have been grown in the open field for 3 years in addition to 2 or 3 years in the seed beds. They have an abundance of fibrous roots and are well branched.



Norway Pine

SHELTER BELT EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American. You will find this Evergreen tolerant of shade and various soil conditions. It will grow in wet or swampy places where other Evergreens will fail. It is excellent for filling up holes in a shelter belt because it can withstand shade. Height 30 feet.

Norway Spruce in Shelter Belt



Fir, Douglas. One of the best trees for the shelter belt is this fast growing Fir. It will grow in various soils, but it does best in well drained soils. Height 50 to 60 feet.

Junipers. Both the Red Cedar and the Silver Cedar are available for shelter belt plantings. They are long lived, shade tolerant, and will withstand a variety of soil conditions. Silver Cedar is similar to the Red Cedar excepting that it is of a silvery color. Height 20 to 30 feet.

Pine, Jack. This fast growing Pine is very hardy and will thrive on soils too poor for other Pines. Height 50 feet.

Pine, Norway. The Norway Pine will grow in a wide variety of soils. It does well on sandy soils and is capable of rapid growth. Height 60 to 80 feet.

Pine, Ponderosa. Many know this vigorous, drouth-resisting tree as the "Bull Pine". It is probably the best Pine for heavy soils. Height 60 to 80 feet.

Pine, White. This well known Pine is excellent for shelter belt planting; it is easily transplanted, has long life and is capable of rapid growth. Height 70 to 80 feet.



Black

TREES and SHRUBS

Spruce, Black Hills. A fine record for winter hardiness and drouth resistance may be credited to this Spruce. It makes a beautiful and compact shelter belt, and is one of the most popular Spruce for shelter belt plantings. Height 40 to 50 feet.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. There is a large demand for this hardy drouth-resistant Spruce. Not all Colorado Spruce have the blue tinge in the needles, but the blue trees are not selected out of Bailey's shelter belt stock for the purpose of selling them at higher prices. This insures you of a high percentage of blue trees. Height 40 to 50 feet.

Spruce, Norway. The rapid growth of this Spruce makes it a favorite shelter belt tree. It does well in moist, well drained soils. It will not withstand drought as well as the Black Hills, Colorado or White Spruces. Height 50 to 60 feet.

Spruce, White. Similar in appearance and characteristics to Black Hills Spruce but thought to be a little faster in growth.



Colorado Blue Spruce

DECIDUOUS SHELTER BELT STOCK

Ash, Green. Here is one of the most dependable shelter belt trees. It is fast growing, long lived and drouth resistant. It will grow well in a wide variety of soil conditions. Height 60 ft.

Elm, American. Everyone knows the American Elm. It is well suited to use in rows 4 and 6 where hardy, long lived trees are required. Height 80 to 100 feet.

Elm, Chinese. For hardiness this drouth resistant, Siberian strain of Chinese Elm is difficult to surpass. It is a remarkably fast growing Elm that can be used in rows 3 to 6. In three years it will reach a height of 10 to 15 feet. Height 65 feet.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian. The snow catch rows become attractive when planted to this shrub. It is perfectly hardy. It has fragrant white to rose colored flowers in the spring, bright red berries in summer and autumn and showy gray branches in winter. Height 10 to 12 feet. See page 24 for additional description.

Maple, Silver. Here is a quick growing Maple that is suited for planting in rows 4 and 6 where the more hardy and more permanent trees are required. Height 75 to 100 feet.

Olive, Russian. The serviceability and beauty of this tree make it most acceptable for snow catch purposes. It thrives under the most adverse conditions of soil and climate. It will develop a compact wall of attractive silvery foliage. The flowers are small but very fragrant. Height 25 feet.

Poplar, Lombardy. Here is a suitable tree for planting in rows 3 and 5. It is quick growing and hardy. Height 60 feet.

Pea Tree, Siberian. Many people know this shrub as Caragana. It thrives in a wide variety of soil conditions, withstands drouth and is perfectly hardy. It is exceptionally good for snow catch plantings. Height 12 to 15 feet.

Willow, Golden. Colorful golden branches add to the usefulness of this Willow. It will grow under a variety of conditions, but will thrive especially in wet soils. It is suitable for planting in rows 3 and 5 where quick growth is needed. Height 40 feet.

Willow, Laurel. For rapid development of a snow catch, plant this quick growing Willow. The large, shining leaves form an attractive foliage. They are dark green above, paler beneath. Height 20 to 25 feet.

Willow, Niobe Weeping. This quick growing tree is the best of the Weeping Willows. It may be used in rows 3 and 5 of the shelter belt. Height 40 feet. See page 14.

Tartarian Honeysuckle





Laurel Willow



Chinese Elm

PRICES OF SHELTER BELT EVERGREENS

All Shelter Belt Trees are Prepaid

(Trans.) Indicates Transplants—(Sdls.) Indicates Seedlings

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN

	10	25	100	250	500
Sdls. 6-8 in.		\$3.05	\$10.50	\$23.50	
Trans. 6-9 in.	2.95	5.50	19.50	45.50	

FIR, DOUGLAS

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.95	6.75	15.60		
Sdls. 6-8 in.	2.45	8.75	19.95		

JUNIPER, RED CEDAR

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.65	5.75			
Sdls. 6-8 in.	2.75	9.75	23.45		
Trans. 3-6 in.	2.25	4.15	14.75		
Trans. 6-9 in.	2.95	5.50	19.50	45.50	
Trans. 9-12 in.	3.15	6.95	26.95		

JUNIPER, SILVER CEDAR

Trans. 3-6 in.	2.25	4.15	14.75		
Trans. 6-9 in.	2.95	5.50	19.50	45.50	
Trans. 9-12 in.	3.15	6.95	26.95		

PINE, JACK

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.45	4.95	11.75	22.50	
Sdls. 6-8 in.	1.65	5.75	12.15	23.50	
Trans. 12-18 in.	2.05	4.75	17.85	41.50	
Trans. 18-24 in.	3.15	6.95	26.95		

PINE, NORWAY

Trans. 12-18 in.	3.15	6.95	26.95		
Trans. 18-24 in.	4.50	10.50	37.50		

PINE, PONDEROSA (Bull Pine)

	10	25	100	250	500
Trans. 3-6 in.		\$3.25	\$11.50	\$26.50	
Trans. 6-9 in.	1.85	4.25	15.25	36.50	
Trans. 9-12 in.	2.25	5.25	19.25	46.00	
Trans. 12-18 in.	3.15	6.95	26.95		

PINE, WHITE

Trans. 3-6 in.	3.25	11.50	26.50		
Trans. 6-9 in.	1.85	4.25	15.25	36.50	
Trans. 9-12 in.	2.25	5.25	19.25	46.00	

SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.95	6.75	15.60	29.50	
Sdls. 6-8 in.	2.45	8.75	19.95	38.75	

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.95	6.75	15.60	29.50	
Sdls. 6-8 in.	2.45	8.75	19.95	38.75	
Sdls. 8-10 in.	3.25	11.95	28.35	53.80	

SPRUCE, NORWAY

Trans. 3-6 in.	1.85	4.25	15.25		
Trans. 6-9 in.	2.40	4.95	18.50		
Trans. 9-12 in.	2.95	7.25	24.75		

SPRUCE, WHITE

Sdls. 4-6 in.	1.45	4.95	11.75		
Sdls. 6-8 in.	1.65	5.75	12.15		
Sdls. 8-10 in.	2.75	9.75			
Trans. 3-6 in.	4.15	14.75			
Trans. 6-9 in.	2.25	4.95	18.50		

PRICES OF DECIDUOUS TREES

All Shelter Belt Trees are Prepaid

	10	50	100	500	1000
ASH, GREEN					
6-12 in.			\$1.50	\$ 6.25	\$10.00
12-18 in.		1.80	3.25	14.90	27.95
18-24 in.		2.35	4.25	19.25	37.50
2-3 ft.	1.25	2.90	5.25	24.25	
3-4 ft.	1.50	3.90	7.00	32.50	

ELM, AMERICAN

6-12 in.			1.50	6.25	10.00
12-18 in.		1.80	3.25	14.90	27.95
18-24 in.		2.35	4.25	19.25	37.50
2-3 ft.	1.25	2.90	5.25	24.25	
3-4 ft.	1.50	3.90	7.00	32.50	

ELM CHINESE

18-24 in.	2.35	4.25	19.25	37.50	
3-4 ft.	1.50	3.90	7.00	32.50	

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN

12-18 in.	6.90	12.50			
18-24 in.	2.50	9.75	17.50		

MAPLE, SILVER

2-3 ft.	1.25	2.90	5.25	24.25	
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	10	50	100	500	1000
OLIVE, RUSSIAN					
12-18 in.		\$3.05	\$5.50		
18-24 in.		4.05	7.50		
2-3 ft.	1.50	5.05	9.15		

POPLAR, LOMBARDY

2-3 ft.	1.15	4.00	7.15		
3-4 ft.	1.50	5.75	10.50		
4-5 ft.	2.95	11.00	19.50		

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana)

6-12 in.	2.50	4.55	19.75	36.50	
12-18 in.	1.00	2.85	5.25	24.25	44.50
18-24 in.	1.25	3.70	6.75	30.75	

WILLOW, GOLDEN

12-18 in.	2.25	3.85	17.50	32.50	
18-24 in.	2.75	4.85	22.35	42.50	
2-3 ft.	3.25	5.85	26.50	51.00	
3-4 ft.	1.15	4.00	7.15	33.75	62.50

WILLOW, LAUREL

18-24 in.	2.75	4.85	22.35		
2-3 ft.	3.25	5.85	26.50		
3-4 ft.	1.15	4.00	7.15	33.75	

WILLOW, NIOBE WEeping

3-4 ft.	3.25	12.50			
4-5 ft.	4.00				
5-6 ft.	5.00				

CHOICE EVERGREENS

Evergreens add a richness to the landscape that cannot be matched by any other class of plants. The wide range in form, color and texture offers the plant lover material for many interesting arrangements.

USES OF EVERGREENS

Foundation Plantings. These plantings are used primarily to blend the home into the landscape. Such plantings should include variation in height and depth. The medium sized and narrow upright types may be used at the entrance and corners of the home, and a pleasing foundation planting is completed by tying these taller types together with lower growing types. There is no place here for tall growing Spruces, Firs or Pines.

Screens and Backgrounds. Evergreens may be massed for purposes of forming a screen or background. In this way privacy for the home and a background for trees and shrubs with showy flowers and bark is obtained.

Specimens. Evergreens of attractive symmetry and color may be planted alone as specimen trees. It is not desirable to plant trees for this use directly in front of the home. Colorado Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir and Austrian Pine are commonly used for specimen plantings.

Shelter Belt. Evergreens for this use are discussed on pages 15 to 18.

WHAT EVERGREENS TO SELECT



It is important to select suitable Evergreens for each use. You will find the following classification of Bailey's choice Evergreens helpful.

1. **Tall Growing Evergreens.** These trees may reach a height of over 50 feet. They are suitable for heavy backgrounds, screens, shelter belts and specimens. Douglas Fir, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Black Hills Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce and Norway Spruce.
2. **Intermediate Upright Evergreens.** These trees do not usually grow much over 20 feet in height when untrimmed. They can be trimmed to desired size. They are useful in screens and in emphasizing entrances and corners in foundation plantings. American Arborvitae, Siberian Arborvitae, Chandler Blue Juniper, Pathfinder Juniper, Moffet Juniper, Nevin Blue Juniper, Silver Cedar and Upright Japanese Yew.
3. **Narrow, Upright Evergreens.** These Evergreens are used primarily to emphasize entrances and corners in foundation plantings. They should be trimmed to obtain the best effect. Pyramidal Arborvitae, Dundee Juniper, Welch Juniper and Dwarf Alberta.
4. **Round, Cushion-type Evergreens.** These Evergreens are used in border and foundation plantings. Globe Arborvitae and Mugho Pine.
5. **Low, Spreading Evergreens.** These types are useful in foundation and border plantings. Andorra Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper, Savin Juniper and Spreading Japanese Yew.



Globe and Pyramidal Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). Everyone is familiar with the flat, lacy foliage of the American Arborvitae. It is one of our native trees. It naturally grows in a pyramidal shape. It may attain a height of 40 feet and a spread of 8 to 10 feet, but it can be limited in size by trimming. It grows best in moist locations.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). This dwarf of the American Arborvitae grows to about three feet in diameter. The round form is maintained naturally and does not require trimming. Like the American Arborvitae, it grows best in moist locations.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). Here is an Arborvitae that was selected because of its rich green color and slender, erect form. Old trees may reach a height of 25 feet; the height can be limited and the growth made more compact by trimming. This tree is undoubtedly the most widely planted Arborvitae used in landscape plantings.

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*). Because of its extreme hardiness this Arborvitae was named "Siberian." The dark green foliage is thicker and heavier than that of its parent, the American Arborvitae. It is dense in growth and conical in outline. It maintains its normal shape well, but can be trimmed to any desired form. If it is not trimmed it may reach a height of 10 feet.

EVERGREENS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

The Yews are tolerant of considerable shading. Arborvitae, Douglas Fir, Pfitzer Juniper, Mugho Pine and Dwarf Alberta Spruce will grow in partial shade.



Moffet
Juniper

JUNIPER

Andorra Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis plumosa*). This dwarf Juniper has a low, creeping habit of growth. While it is rarely 2 feet tall it may spread 4 to 5 feet. One of the striking qualities of this Evergreen is its change in color from silvery green to a rich purplish bronze with the first frost. It is excellent for use as a ground cover.

Chandler Blue Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*, Chandler's). This is a popular variety of the true Silver Juniper. It is an upright Evergreen with attractive light blue foliage. The new growth on the tips of the branches tends to be pendent. Like most Junipers it can be trimmed or grown naturally. It is very hardy.

Dundee Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*, Dundee). Attractive coloring and compact, pyramidal habit of growth distinguish this widely planted variety of Red Cedar. The tips of the branches tend to stand upright. Throughout the spring and summer it is bluish green, but with the coming of frost it changes to a purplish Plum color for fall and winter. It is very hardy.

Moffet Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*, Moffet's). Here is a handsome upright variety of Silver Juniper. The foliage is mixed green and silver, more silvery on the tips of the branches. It is attractive even when not trimmed, for the tips of the branches are strongly ascending and do not have a stringy habit of growth. It is very hardy.



Pfitzer Juniper

FIR

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*).

The fine texture and rich green of its foliage are difficult to equal in beauty. The tree is conical in outline. Its branches may spread out 30 to 40 feet and it may grow to a height of 60 to 80 feet. It does well in full sun or partial shade. It grows best in rich soil and on north and west exposures, but it is tolerant and hardy.

SPECIAL

Enjoy a new thrill in gardening. Raise your own ornamental evergreens. See Bailey's special offer on the back cover. Buy these small evergreens and save money. Bailey's pay the transportation charges. Where transportation is a factor these small bare-rooted evergreens are more economical than the large balled and burlapped evergreens for which the purchaser must pay the transportation.

Andorra Juniper



Nevin Blue Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*, Nevin's). This hardy Juniper is a shapely, upright type with beautiful silvery blue foliage, especially on the tips of the branches. It is of proven hardiness in the north-central states.

Pathfinder Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*, Pathfinder). It is believed that this Evergreen has the most beautiful silvery blue coloring of all the varieties of the true Silver Juniper. The habit of growth is upright with a somewhat broader and more bushy base than is found in other varieties of the true Silver. The tips of the branches are of fine texture and tend to be upright in habit. It is hardy.

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). Probably no Juniper is more widely planted than this low, broad Evergreen. It is hardy and does well in a wide variety of soils and exposures. It tolerates partial shade and also does well in full sunlight. It may reach 4 to 5 feet in height and 12 or more feet in diameter; however, it is readily trimmed to desired size. The color is predominantly green although a tinge of blue may be evident. It is extensively used in foundation plantings.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). Heavy branching gives it compactness, and the spreading habit of growth makes it vase-like in outline. It is usually about as tall as it is broad, sometimes reaching a height and diameter of 4 feet. It is widely used in foundation plantings.

Silver Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). This Juniper has the form of the Red Cedar, but it does not grow as large, and has attractive silvery foliage. It is the parent of such beautiful grafted Junipers as the Chandler Blue Juniper, Moffet Juniper, Pathfinder Juniper and Welch Juniper.

Welch Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*, Welch). This very handsome Juniper is one of the more recent grafts of the Silver Juniper. Its most attractive quality is the compact, narrow, upright habit of growth. The vertical position taken by the new growth emphasizes the upright form. It has a deeper blue-green color and a more compact growth than other grafted Silver Junipers. It has proven to be very hardy.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

1. Dig a hole a foot wider and deeper than the ball of earth. Fill under and around ball with fertile top soil.
2. Set trees in hole slightly lower than it stood in the nursery.
3. Do not remove the burlap.
4. Fill top soil around the ball and pack firmly or settle by filling hole with water.
5. Fill hole with soil, pack firmly and leave top of ground covered with loose earth, or better, mulch with strawy, well rotted manure.

PINE

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). The Austrian Pine is generally accepted as the best large Pine for use in landscape plantings. It sometimes reaches a height of about 60 feet and a diameter of 40 to 50 feet. It is fast growing and adapts itself to a wide variety of conditions.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugho mughus*). Here is a low growing dwarf Pine. It is compact and round in shape. Although it sometimes reaches a height of 10 feet and a spread of 15 feet, the size can be controlled by trimming. The foliage is deep green. It is hardy and will tolerate some shade.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). Fine texture of foliage and gracefulness in branching are distinctive qualities of the "Monarch of the Forests". The slender, blue-green needles are borne in clusters of five. The habit of growth is vigorous and rapid, and it will grow under various soil conditions.

Shipment

Many of the smaller items can be shipped by parcel post at less expense than by express. Include 10% for packing and postage if parcel post is desired. Trees over 4 feet in height cannot be sent by mail. Shelter belt trees are shipped prepaid.



Savin Juniper

SPRUCE

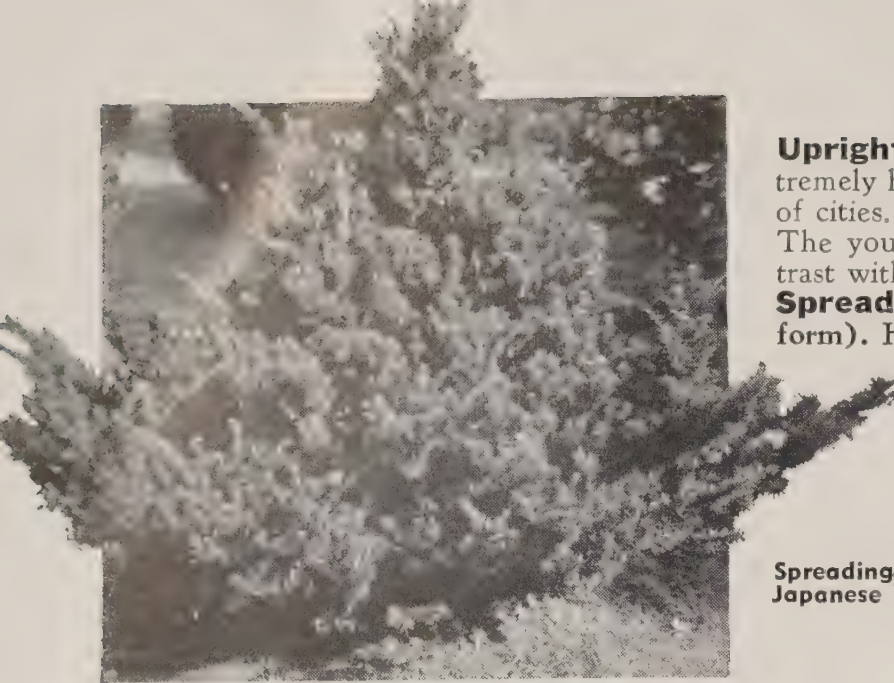
Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca densata*). A robust appearance is characteristic of this handsome Spruce. It is symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit. It is very hardy and is highly resistant to drouth. It will do well on a wide variety of soils. A bluish tinge may be seen in the deep green of the foliage, and occasionally it takes on a blue approaching that of the Colorado Blue Spruce. It may reach a height of 40 to 50 feet, averaging about one foot a year in new growth. See color photograph, page 16.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*). This is probably the most popular ornamental Spruce. It has a symmetrical, conical outline. It is hardy and drouth resistant. It grows well in a wide variety of conditions from dry, sandy to rich, moist situations. The color ranges from green to powdery blue. Not all of the trees have the striking blue sheen. The greens and the blues are separated in the price list. The trees may reach a height of 40 feet and a spread of 20 to 25 feet.



Mugho Pine





YEW

Upright Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). Is extremely hardy and will survive in the smoky, dusty atmosphere of cities. It will grow in full sun but remains thrifty in shade. The young leaves are often tinged with bronze to give contrast with the dark green of the older foliage.

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*, Spreading form). Here is a Yew that is similar to the Upright Japanese Yew, excepting that it has a low, spreading habit of growth.

Spreading Japanese Yew

Dwarf Alberta Spruce



Spruce—Continued

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*). You will be pleased with its rapid growth. The branches tend to be layered, growing heavier with age. It may reach a height of 80 feet. It thrives on moist, well drained, fertile soils and can tolerate only moderately dry conditions. It is thoroughly hardy.

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea glauca albertiana*). The short, twiggy branches of this shapely miniature are thickly set. The foliage is grass-green. The very oldest trees are only 5 feet tall. It prefers partially shaded, moist locations. If exposed to the South, the winter sun may burn the foliage, and shade should be provided.

PRICES OF EVERGREENS
(Includes Balling and Burlapping)

ARBORVITAE	15-18"	18-24"	24-30"	30-36"	3-4'	4-5'
American			\$3.50	\$4.50		
Globe	3.50	5.00				
Pyramidal			4.50	5.50	8.00	12.00
Siberian	3.50	5.00	7.00			
FIR						
Douglas			4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00
JUNIPER						
Andorra Creeping	5.00	6.00	7.00			
Chandler Blue					12.75	
Dundee				9.50	12.75	
Moffet					12.75	16.75
Nevin Blue				9.50	12.75	
Pathfinder				9.50		
Pfitzer	5.00	6.00	7.00			
Savin	5.00	6.00	7.00			
Silver Juniper					8.00	12.00
Welch Juniper				9.50		
PINE						
Mugho	4.50	5.50	6.50	8.00		
SPRUCE						
Black Hills	3.50	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.50	12.00
Colorado Blue			9.00	11.00	14.00	
Colorado Green			6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00
Dwarf Alberta	5.50					
Norway					8.50	10.00
YEW						
Upright	8.50	12.50	18.50			
Spreading	8.50	12.50				

Plant Bailey's

COLORFUL SHRUBS

Almond, Double Flowering (*Prunus glandulosa*, Double Flowering). Double, Rose-like, pink flowers cover the branches in early May. This shrub is best used in beds or in front of taller shrubs. It is not recommended for climates similar to northern Minnesota. Height 4 feet.

Barberry, Red Leaf (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Deep red leaves that last throughout the summer distinguish this attractive variety of the Thunberg Barberry. The color is best when the shrub is grown in full sunlight. It is used for shrub and Evergreen borders. The bright red berries are colorful through fall and winter. It is not recommended for climates similar to northern Minnesota. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Barberry, Thunberg (*Berberis thunbergii*). This low, spreading shrub is very useful in foundation plantings, borders and hedges. It is color-

ful; the bright green leaves turn a brilliant red in autumn while the attractive red berries are showy throughout fall and winter. It is hardy and will tolerate shade. Height 4 to 5 feet.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia*). The Butterfly Bush is sometimes known as "Summer Lilac." It flowers profusely and continuously from early summer to frost, beginning the first year after planting. The flowers are useful in floral arrangements. The tops die back each winter but grow out from the hardy roots each spring. Several varieties are offered:

Dubonnet. Wine-red.

Empire Blue. Finest blue.

Ile de France. Deep purple.

Orchid Beauty. Orchid-pink.

Cherry, Nanking (*Prunus tomentosa*). See page 8.

Cotoneaster, Peking (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). Clusters of small pink flowers appear in early June, followed by black fruits that last almost through winter. The leaves are dark and glossy. It is completely hardy and thrives on poor rather dry soils. Height 6 to 8 feet.

Cranberrybush, European (*Viburnum opulus*). This shrub is sometimes known as "Highbush Cranberry." White flowers appear in early June followed by scarlet berries in late summer, lasting through winter. It is drouth resistant and will do fairly well in heavy shade. Height 8 to 10 feet.

Crab, Flowering. See page 12.

Currant, Alpine (*Ribes alpinum*). Here is an especially useful landscape shrub. The habit of growth is upright and compact. The leaves are small and dark green in color. It will grow in a variety of soils and will tolerate partial shade. It is thoroughly hardy. Height 4 feet, spread 3 feet.

Elder, Golden (*Sambucus canadensis aurea*). Bright golden yellow leaves mark this shrub throughout the summer. It makes a fine specimen and should be in full sunlight for the best color development. It is hardy and rapid growing. The tiny white flowers appear in flattened clusters late in June and are followed by black, edible berries. Height 6 to 8 feet.



Golden Elder



Butterfly Bush



Cranberry Bush



Zabel
Honeysuckle

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*Lonicera tatarica*). This tall shrub is excellent for screens, backgrounds and specimens. The flowers are variously colored from pink to white, appearing late in May. Bright red berries offer color in late summer to autumn, and the gray bark is showy in winter. The shrub is thoroughly hardy and does fairly well in heavy shade. Height 8 to 10 feet. (See page 17.)

Honeysuckle, Zabel (*Lonicera korolkowi zabeli*). Here is a vigorous, upright Honeysuckle with attractive red flowers. It has bright red berries in late summer to autumn. It is hardy and does well in heavy shade. Height 8 to 10 feet.



French
Lilac

Hydrangea, Snowhill (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). The large clusters of white flowers of this shrub are somewhat more flattened than those of Peegee. It blooms profusely in July and early August. It is useful in borders and low foundation plantings. It is hardy and well adapted to shady locations. Height 4 feet, spread 4 feet.



Peegee Hydrangea

Hydrangea, Peegee (*Hydrangea paniculata*; Peegee). Its large heads of showy bloom are well known. The flowers do not appear until late summer; white at first, the color gradually changes to pink, later to purple. It is completely hardy. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Lilac, French (*Syringa vulgaris*, Hybrids). The flower stalks of these Hybrid Lilacs are much larger than those of the common Lilac. It is not uncommon to see flower spikes 15 inches long. The outstanding qualities of these Lilacs is reflected in the popular demand of the public. They may be used for screens, massing and specimens. They are thoroughly hardy and are somewhat smaller than the common Lilac. Height 8 to 10 feet. The varieties offered are:

Charles X. Single, reddish purple.

Charles Joly. Double, dark red.

Mme. Lemoine. Double, white, very profuse.

President Grevy. Double, clear delicate blue.

Lilac, Persian (*Syringa persica*). The beautiful lavender to white flowers appear late in May. It is perfectly hardy. Height 6 to 8 feet.

Mockorange, Golden (*Philadelphus coronarius*, **Golden**). This compact shrub has brilliant yellow foliage. It is a mass of white flowers in May and June. It seldom grows over four feet tall and is useful in borders, specimen and foundation plantings.

Mockorange, Virginal (*Philadelphus virginalis*). This fragrant Mockorange is considered the finest, large-flowered, semi-double. The delicate, pure white flowers appear in profusion in May, lasting over a long season. It is useful as a screen, background or specimen. It is thoroughly hardy. Height 6 to 7 feet.

Ninebark, Goldleaf (*Physocarpus opulifolius*, **Goldleaf**). The attractive foliage of this shrub is bright yellow changing to golden brown with the advance of summer. White flowers appear in May and June followed by red seed pods. It is thoroughly hardy. Height 8 to 10 feet.



Golden Mockorange



Double Flowering Plum

Plum, Cistena (*Prunus cistena*). The showy, rich, purplish foliage of this Plum is probably the most striking of the red-leaved varieties. The best color development is obtained in full sunlight. The bark is an attractive reddish brown. An effective contrast can be obtained by planting the tree where it will show against a background. Height 4 to 5 feet.

Plum, Double Flowering (*Prunus triloba*, **Double Flowering**). This fine shrub is covered with pink, Rose-like flowers in April and May. It is sometimes known as the "Rose Tree of China". It has colorful, glossy brown bark. Height 6 to 8 feet.

Plum, Newport (*Prunus americana*, **Purple Leaf**). The shining, reddish purple leaves make up a showy summer foliage. Height 15 feet.

Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). You will recognize this shrub as one that has stood up well through the years. Its large, round clusters of white flowers are a familiar sight in May and June. It grows fairly well in heavy shade. Height 6 to 8 feet.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). The rather attractive foliage is formed of rich green, oval-shaped leaves. Dainty pink flowers appear in June. While the flowers are not especially showy, the clusters of large, pure white berries that follow are of striking attractiveness from September through winter. It is very hardy and does well in fairly heavy shade. It is useful in shrub borders. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer (*Spiraea bumalda*, **Anthony Waterer**). Masses of rosy crimson flowers appear in July and continue irregularly throughout the summer. It is possibly the most popular of the low-growing shrubs. It is very useful in shrub borders and foundation plantings. It is hardy and does well in fairly heavy shade. Height 3 feet, spread 3 feet.



Snowball



Billiard Spirea

Tamarix, Kashgar (*Tamarix hispida*). Feathery, bluish gray foliage gives this shrub an unusual airy charm. It bears long panicles of bright pink flowers in July and August. It may be used in group plantings, corners and as specimens. Height 12 to 15 feet.

Spirea, Billiard (*Spiraea billiardi*). An upright habit of growth and long, narrow panicles of bright rose flowers make this a splendid Spirea. It blooms in July and August, and does fairly well in partial shade. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Spirea, Froebel (*Spiraea bumalda froebeli*). This very fine shrub is similar to Anthony Waterer, excepting that the leaves turn to purplish red in autumn and the bloom is not so continuous throughout the summer.

Spirea, Vanhoutte (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Many admirers know this shrub as "Bridal Wreath". The small leaves give the foliage a fine texture, and the recurving habit of the branches provides gracefulness. The branches are covered with white blossoms in May and June. In the fall the foliage takes on showy browns and yellows. It is useful in shrub borders, foundation plantings and hedges. It is thoroughly hardy. Height 6 to 8 feet.



Kashgar Tamarix

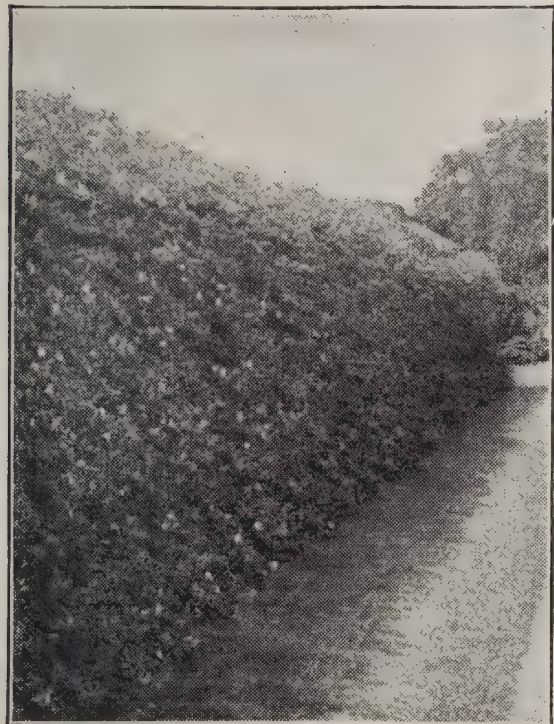
PRICES ON ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'
Almond, Double Flowering			\$1.50	
Barberry, Red-Leaf	1.00	1.25		
Barberry, Thunberg .....	.60	.75		
Butterfly Bush—				
Dubonnet .....			.90	
Empire Blue .....			.90	
Ile de France .....			.90	
Orchid Beauty .....			.90	
Cherry, Nanking			1.35	
Cotoneaster, Peking .....		.85	1.10	1.50
Cranberrybush, European .....		.75	1.00	1.35
Currant, Alpine .....	.75	1.00		
Elder, Golden .....			.75	1.00
Honeysuckle, Tartarian .....		.60	.75	1.10
Honeysuckle, Zabel .....		.60	.75	1.10
Hydrangea, Peegee .....	.75	1.00	1.50	
Hydrangea, Snowhill .....	.75	1.00	1.50	
Lilac, Persian .....		.75	1.00	1.50
Lilac, French—				
Chas. X		1.35	1.85	
Chas. Joly		1.35	1.85	2.50
Mme. Lemoine		1.35	1.85	
President Grevy		1.35	1.85	2.50
Mockorange, Golden	1.50			
Mockorange, Virginal		1.00	1.25	
Ninebark, Goldleaf			1.00	1.25
Plum, Cistena		1.25	1.75	2.25
Plum, Double Flowering		1.25	1.75	2.25
Plum, Newport			1.75	2.25
Snowball .....		.90	1.35	1.60
Snowberry .....		.50	.75	
Spirea, Anthony Waterer .....	.75	1.00	1.25	
Spirea, Billiard .....		.60	.85	1.25
Spirea, Froebel .....	.50	.75		
Spirea, Vanhoutte .....		.50	.70	1.00
Tamarix, Kashgar			1.10	1.35

NORTHERN HEDGES

You will take great pleasure in a good hedge whether it is formally trained or left to develop in natural gracefulness. A hedge is useful in many ways. It may serve as a low frame to the landscape, a thorny barrier, a boundary, a tall background or border, or as a windbreak.

Barberry, Thunberg (*Berberis thunbergi*). A low, thorny barrier may be grown from this shrub. It can be trimmed as a formal hedge or left untrimmed and informal. The leaves turn a brilliant red in autumn and the bright red berries are attractive throughout the fall and winter. It will tolerate some shade. It is rust free.



Honeysuckle Hedge

PRICES OF HEDGE PLANTS				
(Per 100)				
	10-12"	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'
Barberry, Thunberg	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$45.00	
Buckthorn, Common		25.00	30.00	40.00
Cotoneaster, Peking		35.00	45.00	60.00
Current, Alpine	35.00	45.00		
Honeysuckle		35.00	45.00	55.00
Siberian Pea Tree		15.00	20.00	25.00
Spirea, Vanhoutte		30.00	45.00	55.00

PLANTING HEDGES

Bailey's hedge plants should be spaced 12 inches apart, excepting for Honeysuckle and Spirea Vanhoutte which may be spaced 2 feet apart.

A single row of plants is enough for a good hedge. A double row is desirable only when a wide hedge is wanted quickly.

A trench should be dug deep enough to receive the roots without crowding. If one side of the ditch is straight the plants may be set against it to form a straight hedge. The lower branches should be slightly covered with soil to insure dense branching. After planting, prune the plants back to 2 to 4 inches from the ground.



Thunberg Barberry

Buckthorn, Common (*Rhamnus cathartica*). If a thorny impenetrable barrier is desired this shrub will meet your needs. It may be trimmed as a formal hedge. It can be adjusted to desired height from 3 to about 8 feet. It is not recommended for rural areas because it is host to oat rust.

Cotoneaster, Peking (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). This handsome shrub with attractive, thick, glossy leaves is useful for medium sized flowering hedges. Clusters of small pink flowers appear in June followed by black fruit lasting almost through the winter. It may or may not be trimmed. It is thoroughly hardy.

Current, Alpine (*Ribes alpinum*). The compact, upright habit of growth of this shrub makes it an outstanding hedge plant. It grows fairly well in heavy shade and holds the dark green foliage until late fall. It is excellent for trimming.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*). The Morrow and Tartarian Honeysuckles are used for flowering hedges. Both have attractive flowers and berries. They may or may not be trimmed; however, when trimming to a formal hedge is desired the Morrow Honeysuckle is favored. When allowed to grow naturally the Tartarian Honeysuckle will range in height 2 feet above the 6 to 8 foot Morrow Honeysuckle.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*). This large shrub is often used as a tall, informal, flowering hedge. It may or may not be trimmed. The small yellow flowers appear in May. The branches are somewhat spiny and the many small leaflets give the foliage a fine texture. It is thoroughly hardy and drouth resistant.

Spirea, Vanhoutte (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Here is a splendid flowering shrub that does not require trimming. In May and June the graceful branches are covered with white blossoms. When permitted to grow naturally it will reach a height of 6 to 8 feet.

Vanhoutte Spirea "Bridal Wreath"



ROSES *for*

BABY RAMBLERS

Baby Ramblers or Polyantha Roses were originated by crossing Hybrid Tea Roses with hardy climbers. They are dwarf, bush-type plants with clusters of many small, shapely Roses. They are useful for massing in beds or for edging borders, especially because of their continuous flowering. They are hardy, but hilling soil at the base of the plants is a desirable winter protection.

Ideal. For those who want a Baby Rambler with dark scarlet blooms, Ideal cannot be surpassed. Immense compact clusters of small shapely Roses are borne throughout the summer. **Each \$1.50.**

Summer Snow. (Patent No. 416.) Here is the most prolific white Baby Rambler. Large clusters of pure white flowers provide a dependable long-season display. The blooms have a delightful fragrance. **Each \$1.50.**



New Dawn

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Roses are popular for covering trellises, pillars, walls, banks or fences. The climbing Roses are hardy with winter protection.

Excelsa. This climbing Rose is an old favorite that continues to be popular. Large clusters of bright crimson, double flowers appear in June. It is "Red Dorothy Perkins" to many Rose fanciers. **Each \$1.50.**

New Dawn. (Patent No. 1.) New Dawn has the double distinction of being the first ever-blooming climbing Rose, and the first plant for which a patent was issued. The large, pink Roses bloom over an unusually long season throughout summer and fall. The flowers have a charming fragrance, and the long stems are fine for cutting. Removal of the old blooms encourages continued flowering. **Each \$1.50.**

World's Fair



FLORIBUNDAS

The Floribunda Roses are bush-type Roses with larger blooms than those of the Baby Ramblers. They are useful wherever color in mass is desired from early June until frost. They are hardy with protection.

Betty Prior. (Patent No. 340.) The shell-pink flowers bear a striking resemblance to red Dogwood. It is a mass of color in June, and the red buds continue to open throughout the summer and fall. The bushes are normally 3 to 4 feet in height. This Rose is useful for tall mass plantings, borders and specimens. **Each \$1.50.**

World's Fair. (Patent No. 362.) Here is the first Floribunda to be listed among the All-America Rose Selections. The large (3 to 4 inch), velvety, dark red flowers are borne in such profusion that the 2-foot bushes are lost beneath them. A mass planting never fails to attract admiration. The plant blooms continuously from early summer to frost. It is useful for mass plantings, borders and specimens. **Each \$1.50.**

HYBRID TEAS

Hybrid Tea Roses, the favorites of the commercial florist, are valued for their continued bloom, charming form, fragrance and variety of color. They require full protection in winter.

Betty Uprichard. The colors of this Rose blend in charming contrast, salmon-pink inside and coppery red outside. Of special merit is the proven high resistance of this Hybrid Tea to black spot leaf disease. It has a vigorous habit of growth. **Each \$1.50.**

Charlotte Armstrong. (Patent No. 455.) This Rose has been awarded many honors, among them the All-America Rose Selection in 1941. The long, shapely buds are a rich carmine while the flower color is best described as cerise. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches in diameter and are high centered. The foliage is leathery, semi-glossy and deep green. **Each \$1.50.**

COLD CLIMATES

Crimson Glory. (Patent No. 105.) This is probably the most popular Hybrid Tea Rose, and many admirers include it among the greatest Rose introductions. The deep red buds are urn-shaped. The flowers have a perfect, high-centered form and a charming fragrance.

Each \$1.50.

Editor McFarland. This popular Rose is probably the finest of all Hybrid Teas. The buds are shapely, and the glowing pink blooms are perfectly formed. It is very resistant to black spot leaf disease.

Each \$1.50.

Etoile de Hollande. All lists of outstanding red Hybrid Tea Roses include Etoile de Hollande. The blooms are a dark, velvety red. The buds are long-pointed. The bloom is of perfect form when half open and magnificent when fully open, displaying enormous petals. It is intensely fragrant.

Each \$1.50.



Rose of Freedom

ALL-AMERICA ROSE, 1949
Forty-Niner. (Patent No. 792.) Here is an All-America Rose Selection for 1949. The flower is a unique bicolor that reaches a new high in comparative brilliance. The vivid red on the inside face of the petals and clear straw-yellow on their outside face provide an unparalleled contrast in beauty. The buds are long-pointed and the flowers are unusually well shaped.

Each \$2.50; 3 for \$6.75.

Joanna Hill. There is an attractive blending of color in this yellow Rose. The large, long, pointed buds of apricot open to a large yellow flower with bronze shading in the center. It is a profuse bloomer with long, strong stems.

Each \$1.50

Peace. (Patent No. 591). This 1946 All-America Rose Selection continues to win honors everywhere. It takes on new beauty each day. The buds are a creamy yellow, edged with pink. As the petals unfold the yellow changes to cream and finally to ivory, while the blush of pink at the petal edges deepens and broadens. The opening blooms are very double and usually 4 to 5 inches across.

Each \$2.00; 3 for \$5.40.

Rose of Freedom. (Patent No. 791.) Many consider this new introduction the finest red Hybrid Tea. It already has an outstanding record of awards, including the coveted City of Portland Award in 1947. It was the highest scoring Rose in the 1946-47 nationwide trials. The long-stemmed blooms are currant-red and very double, having 60 to 70 petals.

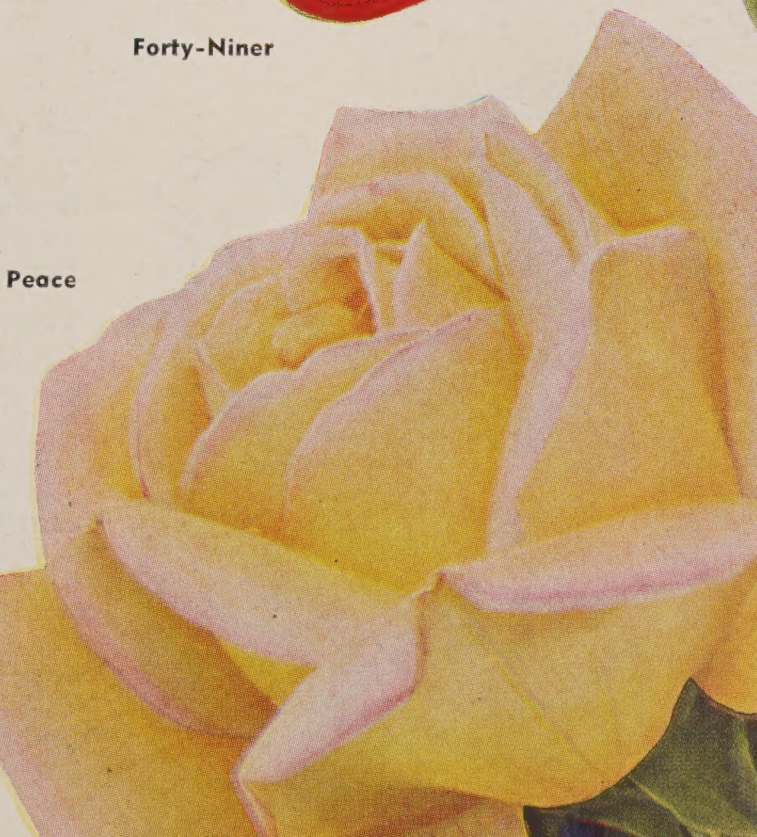
Each \$1.85.

Soeur Therese. The long, shapely buds are chrome-yellow, heavily splashed with carmine. The open flower is a rich yellow, sometimes tinged with gold. It is a tall, upright grower with fine cutting stems.

Each \$1.50.



Forty-Niner



Peace



Frau Karl Druschki
"An Old-Fashioned
Hybrid"

ROSE SPECIALS

Any Rose Priced at \$1.50 Each
3 for \$4.00 6 for \$7.50
12 for \$14.00

Any Rose Priced at \$1.85 Each
3 for \$5.00 6 for \$9.35
12 for \$17.75

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE

Frau Karl Druschki. Here is a reliable old standby among old-fashioned Roses. It is known for its ability to withstand extreme cold with little protection. The very large, pure white flowers are borne in profusion during June and July.

Each \$1.50

SUB-ZERO HYBRID TEAS

These Hybrid Teas are selected for their winter hardiness. They only require partial protection.

Lily Pons (Patent No. 420.) This large-flowered, very double, white Rose has a pure yellow center. The plant is vigorous and free-flowering.

Each \$1.85.

Pink Princess (Patent No. 459). The shapely buds are red, open to deep pink flowers. The plant is very resistant to black spot leaf disease.

Each \$1.85.

Shades of Autumn. (Patent No. 542.) This handsome red and yellow bicolor is appropriately named. It never fails to attract admiration.

Each \$1.85.

V For Victory (Patent No. 543.) Here is a large, double, yellow Rose.

Each \$1.85.



F. J. Grootendorst
"A Bright Red Rugosa"

RUGOSA HYBRIDS

All of the Rugosa Hybrids are extremely hardy and vigorous. They are useful for grouping among shrubs and in general yard planting.

Agnes. This is considered the best yellow Rugosa Hybrid. It is very double and has an attractive fragrance. It blooms early and flowers freely throughout the summer.

Each \$1.50.

Conrad F. Meyer. Here is a large, double pink. It blooms profusely over a long season.

Each \$1.50.

F. J. Grootendorst. The beautiful effect of the many clusters of small, bright red Roses is familiar to many. It is a prolific bloomer throughout the summer and late into fall.

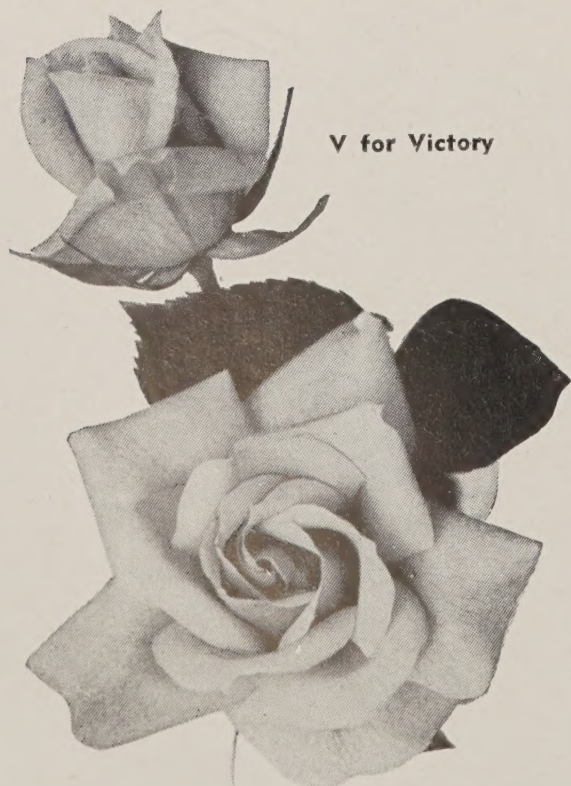
Each \$1.25.

Hansa. Among a group of Roses well known for hardiness, Hansa is outstanding. The large double blooms are deep red with a tinge of violet. It is early flowering, profuse and continues over a long season.

Each \$1.25.

Sir Thomas Lipton. This is the best white and one of the earliest to bloom. It flowers freely until late fall. The flowers are pure white and semi-double.

Each \$1.50.



V for Victory

Bailey's VINES

Permanent and Winter-Hardy

Vines frequently provide the final touches to the landscape planting. They may be used to conceal unattractive walls, to soften sharp lines and to provide shade and privacy.

Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). The orange fruit capsules open in a showy display of the crimson coated seeds. These capsules and seeds remain colorful throughout the winter and are often cut for long-lasting fall and winter bouquets. Several vines planted close together will fruit more heavily than one. It is thoroughly hardy and will grow in almost any soil. It may grow 20 to 40 feet in length.

Clematis, Jackman (*Clematis jackmani*). The Jackman Clematis is well known for the large (4 to 5 inches across), velvety, purple flowers that cover the vines from July to the first frost. It will grow best in a sunny exposure. It is useful for shading porches and many grow 20 to 40 feet in length. It should be given winter protection.



Jackman Clematis



Boston Ivy

Ivy, Boston (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata veitchii*). This popular clinging vine is useful in concealing masonry. The small, overlapping leaves are held close to the wall to form a tight screen. The dark green leaves turn a fine shade of red in autumn. The vine is hardy, and it will grow in shade. It may reach a length of 10 to 25 feet.

Ivy, Engelmann (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmannii*). This useful climber is a well known vine with leaflets in groups of 5. The foliage turns a bright scarlet in fall. The vine is hardy, vigorous and fast growing. It readily climbs masonry and trellises. The vine may grow 20 to 40 feet in length.

Honeysuckle, Everblooming (*Lonicera heckrotti*). A remarkable contrast in color is displayed when the showy clusters of flame-red buds open to fragrant blossoms with a rich golden interior. It blooms freely from spring to frost. The glossy, blue-green foliage makes an attractive background for the buds and flowers. The plant may be grown as a specimen shrub or hedge by trimming, or it may be allowed to grow naturally as a vine on a trellis.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Scarlet Trumpet is a very popular, half-climbing shrub-like vine. It has attractive, dark green foliage and scarlet flowers throughout the summer. It will do well in sun or shade. It is a useful covering for banks and trellises.

Everblooming Honeysuckle



PRICES OF VINES

	1-yr. strong	2-yr. strong
Bittersweet	\$0.70	\$0.85
Clematis, Jackman		1.35
Ivy, Boston .....	.75	1.00
Ivy, Elgelmann .....		.60
Honeysuckle, Everblooming .....	.90	1.10
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet ...	.70	.85



GROW YOUR OWN ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS

Home Gardeners!

Garden enthusiasts are invited to share in the pleasure of growing ornamental Evergreens for their own landscape plantings. Home gardeners everywhere have found it interesting and profitable to grow Evergreens. An assortment of the smaller sizes of the more popular varieties can be planted in the garden. Upkeep is not a problem because the trees can be cultivated along with the other garden plants. They can be grown until suitable for planting in the permanent landscape. It is not necessary to ball and burlap these small Evergreens. They are packed in moss for shipment to you. Care should be taken to keep the bare roots from drying out after delivery.

HOW TO PLANT

1. Plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received.
2. Avoid exposing the roots to the wind and sun any more than is absolutely necessary.
3. Open package and set the trees in a bucket of water for carrying to a planting location.
4. Space the trees 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart.
5. Dig holes deep enough to permit setting the trees slightly lower than they were in the nursery and wide enough to allow the roots to spread out in a natural position.
6. Fill hole with moist soil, pack, water and then scatter loose soil over the surface.

VARIETIES and SIZES

The kinds and sizes available are shown in the following price list. Detailed descriptions of the characteristics and uses of the mature trees may be seen in the sections on Ornamental Evergreens and Shelter Belt Evergreens, pages 15 to 22.

Prices of Evergreens for the Home Gardener

(These Evergreens Are Prepaid)

ARBORVITAE

	Each	Per 10
Globe 9-12"	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
Pyramidal . 12-18"	1.25	11.00
Siberian . . . 9-12"	1.00	9.00

JUNIPER

Pfitzer . . . 12-18"	1.00	9.00
Red Cedar . 12-18"	1.00	9.00
Savin 12-18"	1.00	9.00
Silver 12-18"	1.00	9.00

PINE

Austrian . . 12-18"	1.00	9.00
Ponderosa . 12-18"	1.00	9.00
Norway . . . 12-18"	1.00	9.00
White 12-18"	1.00	9.00

SPRUCE

Black Hills . 12-18"	1.25	11.00
Colorado . . 12-18"	1.25	11.00
White 12-18" . . . .	.75	6.50

J. V. Bailey Nurseries

Phone LaSalle 9744

ST. PAUL 6, MINNESOTA